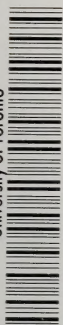


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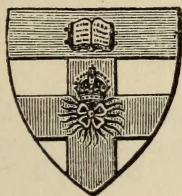
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A GUIDE FOR STUDENTS

BY

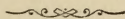
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Goldsmiths' Librarian of the University of London



Second Edition, enlarged

WITH 16 ILLUSTRATIONS

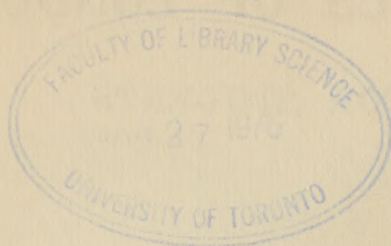


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WITH 16 ILLUSTRATIONS



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Library of St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School.

Library of the South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye.

SOME OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

(FIRST EDITION, 1908.)

"It would be difficult to overpraise this useful and unpretentious little book. Here in something under a hundred pages is a careful stock-taking of the library facilities of London . . . The notes both as to the histories of the libraries and as to the classes of books to be found in them are exactly what are wanted, and as far as we are able to test them, they prove very accurate. Anyone who possesses this little manual will have a better knowledge of where to go for a book in London than it has hitherto been possible to obtain . . ."—*The Library*, July, 1908.

" . . . Mr. Rye has been known hitherto mainly as a bibliographer. His guide to the Libraries of London, prepared purposely for the student, shows that as a practical librarian he understands what it is that the student requires . . . No one probably who has not had practical experience of bibliography or librarianship will realize how much patient labour and how much knowledge of the proper use of statistics have gone to the compiling of this small guide, which ought to be in the hands of every Londoner who is in the habit of using a Library."—*The Times*, Literary Supplement, Jan. 28th, 1909.

(SECOND EDITION, 1910.)

"A new edition of the excellent handbook reviewed in these columns on January 28th of last year. It enables a student to see at a glance which of the many libraries in London will best provide him with books on any given subject, and under what conditions he can have access to them. No such complete and accurate account of London libraries has hitherto been available, and for anyone who wishes to make use of any of the 8,500,000 books which it is calculated that these libraries contain, Mr Rye's Guide is indispensable."—*The Times*, Literary Supplement, March 24th, 1910.

"Mr. Reginald Arthur Rye, Goldsmiths' Librarian of the University of London, has just published a guide to the libraries of London. Although it is a second edition, it has been so fully revised and so greatly enlarged that it is, to all intents and purposes, a new work. When a professional man is sitting in his private library it is quite impossible that he should retain in his mind all the information stored on his shelves; but he usually carries in his brain a subtle index which enables him at any time to place his hand on the book which will tell him what he desires to know. This guide-book carries out just such an index worked out on the grand scale . . . Altogether the number of volumes in London's public and administrative libraries and in the libraries of societies and institutions appear to be approximately 8,500,000, about a million of these being in libraries admission to which is very restricted . . . Mr Rye's book is an endeavour to help the student by telling him where to find one amongst these millions of volumes which he requires. His method is to give a history of the formation and object of each collection . . . This part of the book is a perfect mine of interesting and useful information. It is followed by a more severely practical section, which will be fully appreciated by all students who are anxious to gain admission to one of the bookshelves. It is a kind of directory, in which the libraries are arranged in alphabetical order. After the name is given the address, the days and hours when admission may be obtained, and the names of the librarians and officers in charge. The sixteen illustrations are most carefully reproduced, and there is a copious index. The small price . . . places it within the reach of all . . ."—*The Standard*, April 4th, 1910.

FOREWORD.

One of the duties laid upon the University of London by the Statutes of 1900 is that of organising, improving and extending higher education within the appointed radius of thirty miles from the University Building.

Among the instruments essential to higher education few, if any, are more important than libraries; it is therefore appropriate that the University Librarian should have undertaken the first attempt to bring together into one work information concerning the various libraries of the Metropolis. Not only is this information of great use to general readers who have no personal knowledge of the literary storehouses of London, as well as to those who find themselves bewildered by the number of these libraries and are unable to compare easily the different opportunities which they offer; but it will also be of great service to librarians and to the governing bodies of libraries if they desire to make their great resources more useful to students by some scheme of co-operation. In the foundation and development of London libraries too little attention has been paid in the past to the resources which already existed. There is no doubt that a great deal of overlapping has taken place, and that money which has been spent on unnecessary duplication might have been better devoted to filling certain lacunæ which should never have been allowed to exist; especially in these days when improved means of communication render it easy for readers to visit any library in the Metropolis. The first step towards better organisation is to survey the present situation.

Before the appearance of Mr. Rye's book there was, so far as I am aware, no publication which contained a complete or reliable survey of this nature, and his venture seems to have met a real demand. The additional matter which he has incorporated in the second edition has transformed the modest guide into a considerable handbook and renders it even more useful to the student. Much care has also been bestowed on the illustrations.

It is possible that many of those who consult this handbook were previously unaware of the extent and importance of the University Library. They may even have been ignorant of the existence of a library in the University Building.

To the skill and enthusiastic devotion which he brings to the superintendence of this great collection, Mr. Rye adds a very wide knowledge of the other libraries of London, and the task of preparing the material which is to be found in the following pages, could not well have fallen into more capable hands.

HENRY A. MIERS,

Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,

December, 1909.



PREFACE.

The object of this handbook is to make known to bookmen in general, and to Students of the University of London in particular, the character of the numerous libraries in London, and the facilities which they offer to readers.

Most Librarians find themselves unable to supply all the wants of their readers from the shelves of their own libraries. The next best thing to placing the actual books at their service is to be able to direct enquirers to some other library better equipped in the subject which they are studying. The libraries included in this handbook, with certain exceptions such as the libraries of a few Schools and Institutions of the University and of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, lie within the London County Boundary. The list aims at being as complete as possible, though a few small collections have been intentionally omitted. The libraries which belong to the University of London are marked with an asterisk.

The Senate of the University of London, realising the truth that libraries are amongst the best instruments of a University, determined in 1907 to survey the facilities existing in the libraries which immediately surround them. The first edition of this handbook was based on material which was collected for their information. The results of the investigation showed that London is already richly endowed with libraries, though their resources have been sadly wasted for want of organisation, and even through ignorance of their very existence. The vast literary legacy of past generations and the rapid increase in annual publication have made it necessary for all but libraries with large resources to limit their scope considerably. It was accordingly determined to put under contribution the facilities offered to Students by the large public and semi-public libraries of London, and to devote the energies and resources of the University of London more particularly to certain subjects which were considered to require further representation, and to the needs of postgraduate Students in particular.

The book has now been enlarged and in part rewritten, and a table of the hours of admission and names of Librarians has been added. It is hoped that the photographs of Libraries, with which this edition is illustrated, will give additional interest to the work.

The thanks of the author are due to a number of Librarians who have supplied information respecting the libraries under their care, and revised the descriptions of their collections; to those who have lent photographs of their libraries for reproduction in this book; and also to his assistant, Miss Clare Hamill, and to other members of his Staff, who have afforded help in the work.

REGINALD A. RYE.



THE LIBRARIES OF LONDON.

PRELIMINARY SURVEY.

Boswell's pronouncement that "in London I suppose we may find every book that can be found anywhere" is as far removed from the truth now as it was in 1780 when these words were written.¹ The provision of libraries in fact seems small in comparison with the vast population of the Metropolis and the occasions for reference to books which must constantly arise in the daily life of the community. Though with few exceptions the libraries which are here mentioned lie within the London County boundary, they are of course easily accessible to the inhabitants of 'Greater London,' and serve in fact a still wider area. In 1908 the population of registration London was 4,795,757, and of the 'Outer Ring,' 2,527,570, making a total for 'Greater London' of 7,323,327. The number of volumes in the public and administrative libraries, and in the libraries of Societies and Institutions, is approximately 8,500,000. About 1,000,000 of these being in libraries which should not be taken into account for reason of their very restricted conditions of admission, it is found that London provides a little over one volume per head. Berlin, which with its suburbs has a population of some two millions and a half, possesses over 5,000,000 volumes in public and Society libraries, mostly within the boundary of the 'Ringbahn,' giving about two volumes per head.² In the case of Dresden, where there are about 500,000 inhabitants and about 1,500,000 volumes in its

¹ *Letters to the Rev. W. J. Temple*, p. 251.

² See *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, 23 Jahrgang, Oktober, 1906, p. 441, where careful estimates have been made from the particulars given in Schwenke and Hortzschansky's *Berliner Bibliothekenführer*, 1906.

libraries, the number of volumes per head is three. Paris, with a population of about two millions and three quarters, and about 10,000,000 volumes available in its libraries,¹ provides approximately four volumes per head.

There is no public or semi-public library in London other than the British Museum with more than 175,000 volumes; Berlin possesses two besides the Königlische Bibliothek,² and Paris ten besides the Bibliothèque Nationale.³ On the other hand, London possesses the largest library in the world; for though it would appear from the official figures that the Bibliothèque Nationale with over 3,000,000 volumes is larger than the British Museum Library, this impression must not be too hastily adopted. If the same system of counting were used by the British Museum as obtains at the Bibliothèque Nationale, the number of volumes in our national library would probably reach from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000.⁴ As it is, they are officially estimated at between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 volumes. Other public libraries total about 1,500,000 volumes, and an additional 1,000,000 volumes are available in semi-public libraries for the free use of practically all *bonâ fide* Students. In a more restricted sense about 1,000,000 volumes are available in libraries which give free admission to duly accredited persons, and about 1,500,000 volumes are in libraries which admit only members or subscribers. The remaining 1,000,000 volumes are in libraries to which admission is strictly limited.

Taking the modest estimate of two millions and a half as the number of volumes in our national library, the British Museum contains about a half of the volumes in the public and semi-public libraries of London, and about a third of

¹ This estimate is based on the particulars given by Alfred Franklin in his *Guide dans les Bibliothèques de Paris*, 1908, due allowance having been made for libraries which are difficult of access. It is worthy of notice that only one library in Paris (that of the Institut Catholique) exacts a fee from its readers, who in this case are required to pay 10 francs per annum.

² *Viz.*, the Universitätsbibliothek (250,000 vols.), Statistisches Landesamt (184,000 vols.)

³ *Viz.*, Arsenal (600,000 vols.), Université (550,000 vols.), Ville de Paris (400,000 vols.), Institut de France (400,000 vols.), Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève (350,000 vols.), Bibliothèque Mazarine (250,000 vols.), Museum d'histoire naturelle (220,000 vols.), Conservatoire Nationale de Musique et de Déclamation (200,000 vols.), École Normale Supérieure (200,000 vols.), Faculté de Médecine (180,000 vols.).

⁴ See the *Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution—U. S. National Museum*, 1903, p. 528: (Studies on Museums and kindred institutions, by A. B. Meyer).

those in metropolitan libraries of all classes save those which are too exclusive to be taken into account. The Königlische Bibliothek possesses almost a quarter of Berlin's 5,000,000 volumes, while the Bibliothèque Nationale has somewhat under a third of the volumes available in Parisian libraries. In London libraries specially devoted to those subjects, Science and Technology have together the largest representation with about 1,375,000 volumes; Theology comes second with about 480,000 volumes; then Law with about 280,000 volumes; and Economics with about 250,000 volumes.

It is not possible to make any very close comparison until a uniform method of counting has been adopted by all libraries, and complete statistics are available. In some libraries an estimate is made of the number of bound volumes as they stand on the shelves; in others, the division made by the printer and not the binder is taken as the unit of calculation. In few libraries is the result arrived at by the laborious process of actual counting. In most cases the number of volumes given for each library is approximate, and is only intended to convey a rough idea of the extent of the collection. In the case of a few libraries not even an approximate figure is obtainable.

The trend of the library movement in England has been for some years towards an extension in the number of small general libraries, and this tendency is in some degree exemplified in the case of London. Miniature general libraries have, however, little chance of realising their intention in these days of cheap reprints. The great defect in our smaller English libraries is their unsystematic selection of books; instead of building up strong special sections, they endeavour to imitate on a feeble scale general libraries with large resources. It is by means of concurrent and correlative specialisation that the metropolitan library movement can be most usefully developed. At present a great number of the special libraries of London are so hedged about with restrictions as to be of little use from the point of view of University Students. It is regrettable that the smaller libraries of Societies with the same object cannot be amalgamated to form one strong collection, and thus secure to the Members of each the extended facilities which the united collections would afford them. To provide a better

system of administration in the case of small collections belonging to Societies and other bodies, without the sacrifice of their proprietorship, and to make them more accessible and useful, the excellent precedent of the Dutch Church, the Bibliographical Society, the Library Association, and other institutions which have deposited their books in one of the larger libraries of the Metropolis, might well be followed.

In the work of centralising the educational activities of the Metropolis which is being carried out by the **University of London**, the library question plays an important part. The University of London, with its sixty schools and institutions scattered in distant quarters, is faced with a problem quite unique in its complexity, and differs widely from other University centres, where the colleges are for the most part in near proximity to the University Library. The libraries of the University of London and of each of the various institutions in connection with it, were formed without co-ordination and without any regard for the facilities offered elsewhere. A scheme is now on foot for correlating these previously independent units, and thus avoiding as much as possible waste and overlapping. Taken together, the collections in the various libraries belonging to, and connected with, the University make an unexpectedly large and imposing array, and contain about 563,500 volumes and pamphlets distributed over every branch of knowledge. Of these about 253,500 volumes and pamphlets are in libraries belonging to the University, and about 310,000 in libraries of schools and institutions connected with the University.

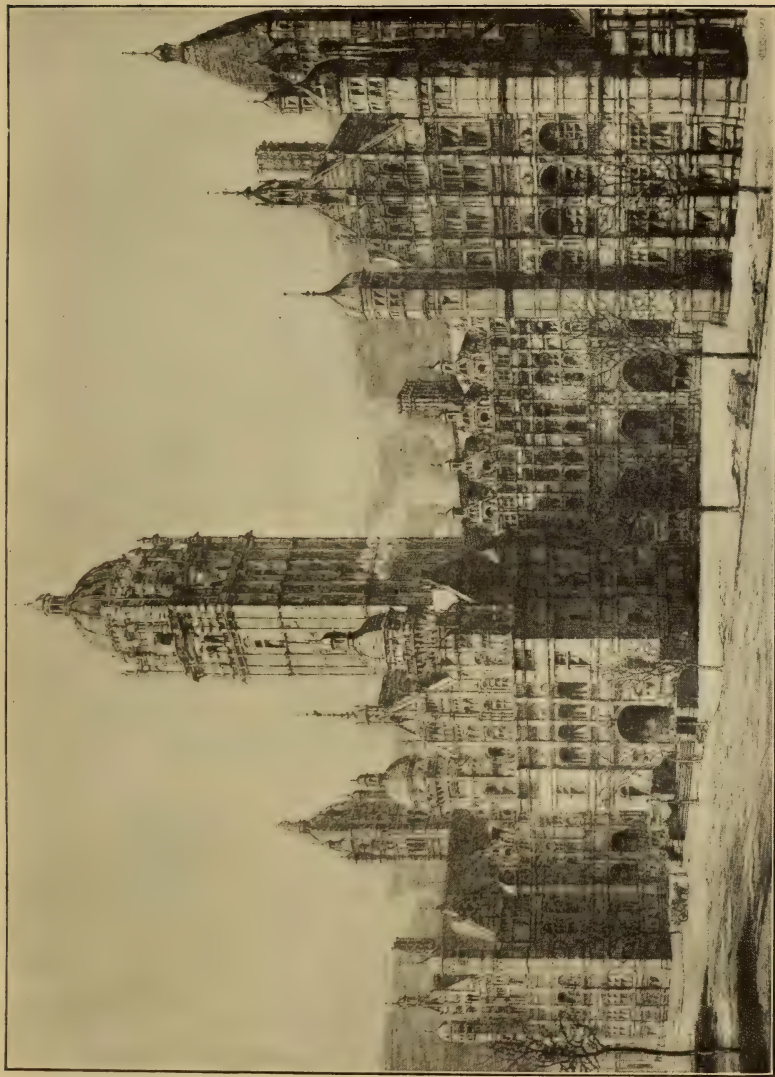
The libraries at the Central Building of the University, including the General Library, the Goldsmiths' Company's Library of Economic Literature, and the Physiological Laboratory Departmental Library, together with the library at University College, and a small students' library at Goldsmiths' College, New Cross, are the property of the University of London. The University also became the owner of the library of King's College on January 1st, 1910, when this Institution was incorporated in the University. There are in addition a number of specialised libraries belonging to other schools and institutions of the University. Theology is largely represented at New College, Hampstead; Regent's Park College; St. John's Hall, Highbury; Hackney College, Hampstead; and Wesleyan College, Richmond. At the

Hospitals there are medical libraries varying in size and value, which are in connection with the Medical Schools. St. Bartholomew's Hospital possesses the largest of these, and the library of University College Hospital and the Wills Library at Guy's Hospital are also extensive. At the Hospital for Sick Children there is a library of works on children's diseases. The Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital possesses a library of works on ophthalmology; and the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, a library of books dealing almost exclusively with neurological subjects. The library of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine contains books and periodicals dealing with hygiene, bacteriology, pathology, protozoology, biochemistry, and medicine, and that of the Royal Army Medical College is of a similar character. In connection with the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain there is the library of that Society; the London School of Dental Surgery, and the National Dental Hospital have libraries devoted to dental subjects. A library of works on veterinary medicine and surgery is housed at the Royal Veterinary College. The South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, is a school of the University of London, and its library must consequently be mentioned here, though it is situated some fifty miles from London. The finest musical library is possessed by the Royal College of Music, and there are also musical libraries at the Royal Academy of Music, and Trinity College of Music. Jews' College contains an important library of oriental literature and archæology. Libraries of works on pedagogy are possessed by the Mary Datchelor Training College, London Day Training College, and Maria Grey Training College, and there are smaller sections on the same subject at other training colleges connected with the University of London. There are in addition working libraries at Bedford College, Royal Holloway College, St. Mary's College, Westfield College, Birkbeck College, Borough Road College, City of London College, East London College, Battersea Polytechnic, Northampton Institute, Woolwich Polytechnic, Finsbury Technical College, Sir John Cass Technical Institute, and City and Guilds College. The South-Western Polytechnic has special borrowing privileges at Chelsea Public Library; and East London College, being in the immediate neighbourhood of Stepney Borough Reference Library, is able to avail

itself of the facilities there offered to Students. Special privileges have also been accorded to Students of the University of London at the libraries of the Royal Colonial Institute, the Institute of Bankers, Westminster Cathedral, and the Oratory, as well as at the public libraries in the borough of Woolwich. Lastly, mention should be made of the Science Library at South Kensington, which is largely used by Students of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, and the British Library of Political Science housed at the London School of Economics, which, though separate foundations, are connected more or less closely with institutions of the University.

The main function of the libraries at the Central Building of the University of London at South Kensington is to provide well-equipped special collections for postgraduate students ; and the Library of Economic Literature, which is only one of the many munificent benefactions which the University of London has received from the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, is a splendid example of what such research libraries should be. The needs of postgraduate students of the University are also catered for by University College and the institutions with specialised libraries mentioned above. It would be impossible, and wasteful if possible, for the University of London to collect in several parts of London, libraries each of which is up to postgraduate standard in all subjects. At the same time it is obvious that each educational institution must possess what may be called a working library for its teachers and students. The University General Library endeavours to assist External Students in particular, by enabling them to borrow for home use expensive works which they require for their studies and could not easily obtain elsewhere.¹ Further, by the establishment of a Bibliographical Department, it is intended to furnish the specialist with information as to the range of the subject-matter with which he has to deal, and to provide Students with guides from which they can learn what books contain the information sought in particular branches of study, and where to repair in order to consult them. A special Education Department, such as has recently been

¹ The need of such a library for students has often been urged, notably by Mr. Charles Welch, late Librarian to the Corporation of the City of London. See the conclusion of his paper on the Guildhall Library in the *Proceedings of the Royal Institution of Great Britain*, vol. 18, page 482.



FROM AN ENGRAVING BY P. NAUMANN.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. CENTRAL OFFICES AND LIBRARY.

commenced at the Central Offices of the University, is obviously an important annex thereto. At University College the object of the recent rearrangement has been to make the College Library perform the function of the German Seminar Libraries, while at the same time keeping it entirely under the control of the College Library Committee, and of their officials, the library staff.

The large CLUB LIBRARIES are in some cases remarkable for their intrinsic value as well as for the fine condition of the books. The **Athenæum Club**, Pall Mall, S.W., possesses a library of about 100,000 volumes, consisting of books of reference and general literature. It has a good selection of works on theology, biography, English history, topography, the fine arts, and archæology, as well as an extensive collection of pamphlets, including a remarkable series of 17th and 18th century pieces formed by Edward Gibbon, and another made by Sir James Mackintosh. A collection of books and pamphlets by and relating to Dante, and of Italian literature and lexicography, was presented by the Hon. William Warren Vernon in 1908. The **Reform Club**, Pall Mall, S.W., has a library of about 60,000 volumes, chiefly in belles-lettres, and pays special attention to the collection and arrangement of parliamentary papers, a nucleus of 206 volumes having been presented by Charles Romilly. It includes sections of political science, history, biography, topography, and geography. The selection of standard books in English, French, German, and Italian is comprehensive, and the collection of pamphlets is large and valuable. The latter comprises 100 volumes of rare and curious tracts presented in 1842 by Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, and 24 volumes of tracts on Italian politics, biography, literature, and art, several with the autographs of their authors, which were collected by Sir Anthony Panizzi, were presented by Louis Fagan in 1880. The Reform Club possesses a fragmentary copy of the first folio of Shakespeare. The **National Liberal Club**, Whitehall Place, S.W., has a library of 24,460 volumes and 20,150 pamphlets, including a large collection of works dealing with history, economics and political science.¹ The **Oxford and Cambridge Club**, Pall Mall, S.W., possesses 30,000 volumes; the **Carlton Club**, Pall Mall, S.W., 24,000 volumes; the **Constitutional Club**, Northumberland Avenue, W.C., 12,000 volumes; the

¹ This Library is described as a Special Library under *Economics* on pages 63 and 64. The National Liberal Club is unlike other Clubs here mentioned in that admission is not severely restricted.

Royal Societies Club, St. James's Street, S.W., 7,000 volumes; and the **Windham Club**, St. James' Square, S.W., 5,000 volumes. The Library of the **Travellers' Club**, Pall Mall, S.W., consists of about 8,000 volumes, including several interesting works on voyages and travels, and the **Farmers Club**, Whitehall Court, S.W., possesses about 800 bound volumes dealing with agriculture and cognate subjects, which date from 1842. At the **Garrick Club**, Garrick Street, Covent Garden, W.C., there is a small dramatic library, and the **United Service Club**, Pall Mall, S.W., possesses the fine library of Dugald Stewart, as well as collections on naval and military subjects. All these libraries are exclusively for Members. The same applies to the libraries of the **Grand Lodge of Freemasons**, Great Queen's Street, W.C. (10,000 vols., chiefly relating to Freemasonry and kindred subjects), the **Alpine Club**, Savile Row, W. (5,000 vols., chiefly on mountaineering), and the libraries of the clubs of the **Working Men's Club and Institute Union**, numbering one hundred and twenty-six in the Metropolis, with a total of 100,000 volumes. The Union itself at Club Union Buildings, Clerkenwell Road, E.C., possesses a circulating library of some 16,000 volumes, and a reference library of 4,000 volumes.

The Libraries of the House of Lords (55,000 vols.) and the House of Commons (60,000 vols.) are for the use of Members only. The Library of the **House of Lords** was founded in 1826, and was still in an embryonic state when the fire of 1834 occurred. Such as they were, the books and papers were saved. At the close of 1848, the large and sumptuously decorated library which Barry built for the Lords in the new Palace of Westminster, was opened, and from this date begins the real development of the collection. The books of Lord Chancellor Truro were presented by his widow in 1856, and a large collection of French memoirs was the gift of the French Chamber. The Library is rich, not only in law books, but in history, memoirs, and topography; there is also a large section of general literature, from which novels, however, are excluded. No catalogue of the works of general literature was published until 1908, when a catalogue, in two large volumes, preceded by a "History of the House of Lords," was issued by the present Librarian, Mr. Edmund Gosse. The manuscripts of the House of Lords from 1678 to 1693 have been calendared by authority of the Historical Manuscripts Commission in appendices to Reports

11 to 14 ; and a new series in continuation is now in process of publication, four volumes having already been issued, which cover a period extending from 1693 to 1702.¹ A considerable part of the old Library of the **House of Commons**, which was founded in 1818, was destroyed by the fire of 1834. Of the surviving portion may be mentioned a number of historical and political tracts, originally forming part of a curious collection ranging over a period from the reign of Elizabeth to that of George II., which, after lying neglected and unknown for a generation or two, was discovered in the Speaker's Gallery. The Library now includes an extensive collection of parliamentary papers and debates, statutes at large, and public general acts, as well as works on law and history. A recent accession to the Library of the House of Commons is an interesting series of postage franks of Members of both Houses of Parliament from 1784 till the introduction of the uniform penny postage in 1840, when the privilege of franking was abolished. They are bound in fifteen large volumes, and comprise about 10,000 episcopal and parliamentary franks, including autographs of members of the Royal Family, and of well-known celebrities, such as Charles James Fox, Canning, Pitt, Peel, Palmerston, Gladstone, Daniel O'Connell, Hume, Grattan, Nelson, Wellington, and others.

The Library of the **Admiralty**, Whitehall, S.W., (40,000 vols.) is very well equipped with works on naval history and architecture, voyages and travels, and old maps and charts. It is used for official purposes only, a few exceptions being made in favour of well-known naval historians and geographical writers. The **War Office Library**, Whitehall, S.W., consists of some 90,000 volumes, and grows at the rate of about 2,000 volumes a year. In addition to a large number of works in many languages on military science in general, including the drill books and regulations of foreign armies, it is well provided with works of general reference, military histories, and books on the resources and topography of the British Colonies and foreign countries. Mention should also be made of the very extensive collection of parliamentary papers and military periodicals. The Library is for official use only, as is also the Library of the **Home Office**, Whitehall, S.W., (8,000 vols.) which consists for the most part of parliamentary and other

¹ Application for permission to examine the manuscripts of the House of Lords should be made to the Clerk of Parliaments. As a rule no charge is made for the inspection of documents for historical purposes.

official publications, and works of reference relating to matters within the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State for Home Affairs. The Library of the **Colonial Office**, Downing Street, S.W., (35,000 vols.) contains historical, statistical, and descriptive works on the British Colonies, voyages and travels, official publications, sessional papers, and legislative enactments. It is a purely official library, but is open to a limited extent by special permission of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Libraries of the **Bank of England** (21,000 vols.), and the **Foreign Office**, Downing Street, S.W., (75,000 vols.) are also designed for private official use, and are not open to the public. The old Library of the **Board of Trade** (10,000 vols.), now housed at the Foreign Office, consists of a valuable collection of economic books and tracts from about 1625 to 1850, dealing largely with the Colonies, which was probably made by J. R. Porter under the direction of J. R. McCulloch. It was turned out of the Board of Trade some twenty-five or thirty years ago to be sold as rubbish; but fortunately the Librarian of the Foreign Office perceived its value, and induced the authorities to transfer it to his care. It is still practically inaccessible to Students. The present Library of the Board of Trade at Whitehall Gardens, S.W., is for the use of the officials of the Department.

Hudson's Bay Company, 1, Lime Street, E.C., possess a large collection of records and other documents connected with the Company, dating from 1667, three years before the corporation obtained their first charter. These archives comprise journals sent home from year to year by officers in charge of the various posts, board minutes of the meetings of the Directors, and letter books pertaining to the Company's trade with Hudson's Bay and the North-West. They are not available to the public, though on a few occasions they have been placed at the disposal of well-known writers. Beckles Willson's *The Great Company*, and Professor George Bryce's *Remarkable History of the Hudson's Bay Company*, are based upon information derived from these records. The **Corporation of the Trinity House**, Tower Hill, E.C., have a library (5,000 vols.), the special features of which are early or first editions of famous books of travel and discovery, such as Purchas, Hakluyt, De Bry, and the like, early printed maps and atlases, and books on lighthouse questions. The latter are dispersed in the various offices where they are found to be most useful. The Great Fire of

1666, and a fire which occurred in 1714 in Water Lane, where the house of the Corporation then was, destroyed most of their ancient documents. A number of surviving manuscripts of historical interest have been calendared in the appendix (section 1) to the eighth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. The Library is not open to outsiders, though the Elder Brethren are most courteous in showing their rare books on special appointment. The Library of the **Ecclesiastical Commissioners**, Millbank, Westminster, S.W., (2,000 vols.) possesses no special interest, and is for official use only.

The Library of the **Royal Observatory**, Greenwich, S.E., contains about 15,000 volumes, which are arranged in three separate libraries. The West Library (5,500 vols.) comprises books on astronomy (gravitational and physical), geodesy, general physics, mathematics, and kindred subjects; it includes a collection of the regular observations of the leading Observatories in all parts of the world, and a number of astronomical works of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The North Library (6,000 vols.) contains astronomical and scientific periodicals, transactions of learned societies, and ephemerides published by various countries. The East Library (3,500 vols.) is in connection with the Magnetical and Meteorological Department of the Observatory, and contains a collection of the regular magnetical and meteorological observations of the principal Observatories and Stations; also books on meteorology, electricity and magnetism, and a valuable collection of voyages and travels, some of which are of an early date. The Library is exclusively for the use of the Observatory Staff.

The **Public Record Office**, Chancery Lane, W.C., of course, stands by itself as the repository of our national archives.¹ The Library attached thereto consists of books of reference to serve as an aid to the study of the documents. Students who wish to carry on research work at the Record Office will find much useful information in Walter Rye's *Records and Record Searching*, 2nd edition, 1897, pp. 118-131, and in S. R. Scargill-Bird's *Guide to the various classes of documents preserved in the Public Record Office*, 3rd edition, 1908.

¹ With the exception of certain documents in the British Museum, and in a few public libraries, most of the public muniments of the Realm are now placed in the Record Office.

The Register and other papers of the Privy Council preserved in the **Privy Council Office**, Whitehall, S.W., are primarily for the purposes of departmental reference, but, by the courtesy of the Lord President, facilities for investigating those documents which are not of a confidential character are granted to persons engaged in historical and genealogical research, on application being made in writing to the Clerk of the Council, stating the object they have in view, and the period in respect of which they desire to make search. With some exceptions, the volumes of the Privy Council Register form an unbroken series from August 10th, 1540, to the present time.¹

The Middlesex County Records, which were formerly housed at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell, are now kept in specially constructed rooms at the **Westminster Guildhall and Sessions House**, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W. They number some 10,000 volumes and 5,000 rolls, and date from the reign of Edward VI. to the present time. The chief classes of documents are the Sessions Rolls and the Sessions Books and Registers. The substance of many of the entries in the Sessions Rolls and other records from 1549 to 1688 is given in John Cordy Jeaffreson's *Middlesex County Records* (4 vols., 1887-92) published by the now defunct Middlesex County Record Society, and a *Calendar of the Session Books* from 1689 to 1709, compiled by W. J. Hardy, F.S.A., was issued in 1905 under the supervision of the Standing Joint Committee of the Court of Quarter Sessions and County Council for the County of Middlesex. Application for permission to examine these records should be made to the Clerk of the Peace.

Apart from their archives, the literary possessions of the **LIVERY COMPANIES** are comparatively insignificant. With their wonted generosity, they have in several cases placed their libraries at the service of the public. The Goldsmiths' Company's Library of Economic Literature has been presented to the University of London conditionally upon its being kept apart as a special collection at the Central Building of

¹ The earlier volumes to the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, which have been calendared, are now in the Record Office. Volumes for part of the year 1601 until May, 1613, were destroyed in the fire at Whitehall of 1619. The Council Books and other proceedings during the time of the Commonwealth are among the Records of the State Paper Office in the Public Record Office.

the University and made accessible to Students.¹ The Libraries of the Clockmakers' Company, the Gardeners' Company, the Spectacle Makers' Company, and the Cooks' Company are now at the Guildhall Library.² Books from the Library of the Carpenters' Company have been lent to University College, King's College, and the Trades Training Schools in Great Titchfield Street, while the bulk of the Library itself is available at Carpenters' Hall to a wide section of the public.³ Of the libraries retained by the Companies, may be mentioned that of the **Fishmongers' Company** (600 vols.) at Fishmongers' Hall, Adelaide Place, E.C., which is chiefly composed of scientific and historical works on fish and fisheries, and books dealing with City Livery Companies and Irish land; the **Cordwainers' Company's Library** (500 vols.), at Cordwainers' Hall, Cannon Street, E.C., which consists almost entirely of books on London topography; the **Ironmongers' Company's Library** (400 vols.), at Ironmonger's Hall, Fenchurch Street, E.C., which consists of antiquarian works, histories of City Companies, and books on ironwork; and the **Coachmakers' Company's Library** (300 vols.), at Coachmakers' Hall, Noble Street, E.C., which contains works on coach building, harness making, and allied industries. The **Grocers' Company**, Grocers' Hall, Princes Street, E.C., have a collection of books printed by Richard Grafton, who was a Member of the Company, and a few books relating to the City and City Companies.

The Libraries in connection with RELIGIOUS BODIES are numerous and important. They are described either as special theological libraries in the section devoted thereto, or under other headings as given in the cross-references from Theology. In addition to the libraries under the auspices of the Catholic Church, the Church of England, and the Nonconformist Denominations, there are a number of collections representative of various spheres of religious activity, which have been established in connection with societies and associations. A number of small miscellaneous collections attached to various religious organisations possess no particular interest, and do not require to be mentioned here.⁴

¹ See pages 64 to 66.

² See page 34.

³ See page 56.

⁴ A typical example of such a collection is the Henry Spicer Library, which was established in 1888 for the use of young men connected with Union Chapel.

One of the objects of the **Associates of the late Rev. Dr. Bray** is the establishment of parochial libraries for the clergy, a work which was commenced at the end of the seventeenth century by Dr. Thomas Bray. All the books in the libraries are on theological and kindred subjects. They are generally kept in a vestry or in a church room connected with some central church. Two libraries have been established under this trust within the London County boundary ; that at Bethnal Green dates back to 1844, while the Stepney Library is of recent foundation. There is also a library at Ealing, which was founded in 1902.¹ The Stepney Library is distinctly special, and is intended for use by the clergy engaged in work among the Jews. The manuscripts of Dr. Bray's Associates are preserved in the building of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts (15, Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.), in the custody of the Secretary of the Association, by whose permission they may be inspected.

All METROPOLITAN BOROUGH LIBRARIES are included, although, of course, they are not formed on any definite plan of catering for the requirements of Students in particular, but are intended to meet the wants of the general public in all branches of literature, the lighter departments being as a rule well represented. On account of the wide popular influence which they exercise, these libraries play an important part in the intellectual life of London. Statistics for 1907-08 show that the number of borrowers was 251,608, and the number of books issued, 6,934,097. Most of our large borough libraries have made great advances in recent years, and their book purchasing is often conducted on the sound principle of buying representative works, and gradually building up strong sections. Several municipal libraries now give additional encouragement to Students by issuing a second ticket, which allows the borrower to take out an extra work other than a book of fiction. The reference departments are invariably open to all comers over a prescribed age ; the lending departments are generally available for use only by residents and persons rated or employed in the borough. In some boroughs, however, the privilege is

¹ The Principal of the Oxford Mission House is Librarian at Bethnal Green ; the Rev. J. B. Rust (All Saints' Vicarage, Buxton Street, E.) is Librarian at Stepney ; and the Vicar of Ealing (personally or by deputy) is the Librarian at Ealing.

extended to other persons on payment of an annual subscription. Suggestions made by Students for new books are as a rule carefully considered, and suitable acquisitions constantly made. Readers' Unions are in some cases associated with Public Libraries, and popular lantern lectures delivered during the winter months.

The chief function of CIRCULATING LIBRARIES, such as Cawthorn and Hutt's (24, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, S.W.), Mudie's (30 to 34, New Oxford Street, W.C.), the Times Book Club (376 to 384, Oxford Street, W.), and W. H. Smith & Son's Library (186, Strand, W.C.), is the supply of contemporary books. These, as well as the Railway Clearing House Literary Society, 123, Seymour Street, Euston Square, N.W. (24,500 vols.), the Sunday School Union, 56, Old Bailey, E.C. (7,200 vols.), and Hampstead Subscription Library and Literary Institution, Prince Arthur Road, Hampstead, N.W., with a permanent collection of about 12,000 volumes, cater rather for the general reader who seeks amusement in literature, than for the Student.

Circulating libraries seem to have been introduced into London during the second quarter of the eighteenth century. In Franklin's *Autobiography* he mentions in the narrative of his first visit to England, that when he lodged in Little Britain, he made acquaintance with one Wilcox, a bookseller, who had a large collection of second-hand books at his shop next door. "Circulating Libraries," says Franklin, "were not then in use, but we agreed that on certain reasonable terms which I have now forgotten, I might use, read, and return any of his books."¹ This was in the year 1725. Cawthorn and Hutt's British Library is said to be the oldest circulating library in the United Kingdom, having been established since 1740. Mudie's Library was founded in 1842 by Charles Edward Mudie. In addition to the constant stream of new publications, which as soon as they begin to fall out of circulation are sold at reduced prices, a representative collection of standard works in English and foreign literature has been gradually accumulated. The foreign department includes works in French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian, Polish, Dutch, Flemish, Dano-Norwegian, and Swedish. **W. H. Smith & Son's**

¹ *The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin*, edited by Jared Sparks, 1850, p. 40.

Library has been in existence for rather more than half a century, and contains a large collection of standard works of general interest published during that period, both in miscellaneous literature and fiction. The foreign section of the Library contains an extensive selection of works in the chief European languages ; it is kept up to date, and includes the principal magazines and reviews. There are over 900 branches, 50 of which are in London and the suburbs. Recently W. H. Smith & Son have acquired the Grosvenor Gallery Library and the Booklovers' Library, which are now continued jointly as a branch at 17, Hanover Street, W. **The Times Book Club** is one of the most recent establishments of the kind, and possesses some new features. It aims at catering not only for the general reader, but also for the professional man who requires contemporary books of a technical character. The foreign department is extensive and offers wide facilities.

Some of the large PUBLISHING HOUSES possess collections of their past publications, which in the course of years have become very interesting. In certain cases they even constitute valuable libraries, and contain editions which it is now difficult to procure. Messrs. **Sampson, Low, Marston & Co.** have formed at their City premises (Tudor House, 32, Warwick Lane, E.C.) a collection of their publications which numbers about 3,500 volumes. At certain periods gaps have been allowed to occur, so that it does not contain all the books mentioned in the firm's early catalogues ; but works of a long list of well-known authors who have contributed to the success of the House are to be found on the shelves. Among these are : Louisa M. Alcott, William Black, Richard Doddridge Blackmore, Wilkie Collins, Mrs. Gaskell, Thomas Hardy, George Alfred Henty, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Victor Hugo, Enid Leigh Hunt, Lord Lytton, George Macdonald, James Payn, Charles Reade, Clark Russell, Stanley—the explorer, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Walter Thornbury, Jules Verne, and Harrison Weir. Most of the principal books published by **Adam Black** and **Adam and Charles Black** (Soho Square, W.) have been collected by them and can be seen at their Offices by accredited persons. Another notable collection is that of the House of **Macmillan** (St. Martin's Street, Leicester Square, W.C.). This firm, which is said to have been “founded on Broad Church theology and Cambridge mathematics,” includes among its first publica-

tions books by F. D. Maurice, Richard Chenevix Trench and Edward White Benson—two future Archbishops, Lord Kelvin—then known as W. Thomson, B.A., John William Colenso—the future Bishop of Natal, Charles J. Vaughan, Dr. Llewellyn Davies, Isaac Todhunter, and Barnard Smith. The roll-call of literary celebrities who have published with Messrs. Macmillan & Co. is unsurpassed, and the library affords a striking record of the firm's extensive activities, which have been further perpetuated by the publication of *A Bibliographical Catalogue of Macmillan & Co.'s Publications from 1843 to 1889*, the former date being that in which the business began. They have also a Lending Library of school publications, the object of which is to assist Teachers in the selection of text-books. Books are forwarded post free, and must be returned uninjured within fourteen days. The borrower undertakes to pay the postage back.

Messrs. Chatto and Windus (111, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.) have preserved copies of many of their publications which are now out of print, and Messrs. J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., (29 & 30, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C.) have most of their earlier, and nearly all their recent books, which can be used for reference by appointment. The collection of Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., (1, Amen Corner, E.C.) contains about 1,500 volumes, and opportunities for consulting it are likewise granted on previous notice being given.

Mr. John Lane's publications at The Bodley Head (Vigo Street, W.) number upwards of a thousand volumes in all, including many large paper editions now very rare. As a bibliographer himself, Mr. Lane is always delighted to assist brothers of the cult by giving them information and access to his shelves. Among the authors whose works have been published at The Bodley Head are: Grant Allen, Gertrude Atherton, Max Beerbohm, Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Arnold Bennett, A. C. Benson, G. K. Chesterton, Frances Coutts, John Davidson, Anatole France, Kenneth Grahame, Henry Harland, Richard Le Gallienne, William J. Locke, Alice Meynell, Owen Seaman, Robert Louis Stevenson, H. G. Wells, William Watson, and M. P. Willcocks. The artists who have contributed drawings and designs include: Aubrey Beardsley, Charles Condor, Walter Crane, Charles Dana Gibson, Phil May, Joseph Pennell, W. Graham Robertson, W. Rothenstein,

D. G. Rossetti, Frederick Sandys, C. H. Shannon, Walter Sickert, and J. McNeil Whistler.

The collection of the publications of the House of **William Heinemann** (21, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.) constitutes a library of some 5,000 volumes. Messrs. **Cassell & Co., Ltd.**, (La Belle Sauvage, E.C.) have also brought together copies of their publications during the past sixty years, numbering about 6,500 volumes. The Library illustrates the remarkable history of the House in the propagation of knowledge and the distribution of cheap literature for educative purposes in the days when education was difficult to obtain. It includes hundreds of volumes which have made a distinct impression upon the times during which they were published. An interesting collection of the productions of the publishing business of Messrs. **Wells Gardner, Darton & Co., Ltd.**, is in the private possession of the Darton family. The collection belonging to Messrs. **Longmans, Green & Co.** (38-41, Paternoster Row, E.C.) contains only the publications of recent years; that of Messrs. **George Routledge & Sons, Ltd.**, was sold about eight years ago.

Kelly's Directories, Ltd., (182-184, High Holborn, W.C.) have a collection of old Directories to which reference may be made on payment of a small fee. The London Directories date from 1677.

The publications of the **Methodist Publishing House** during the last century, are deposited in the Wesleyan Conference Office Library (25-35 City Road, E.C.), of which a description is given under special theological libraries.¹

Libraries fall conveniently under three headings: General, Special, and Educational. By General Libraries we understand libraries which aim at universality, and which cater, more or less adequately, for all tastes and requirements in all branches of knowledge. Even in libraries of this class there are, of course, some subjects to which more importance is attached than to others. Instances of General Libraries are the British Museum Library, the Guildhall Library, the Libraries of the London Institution and of Sion College. Special Libraries are those which specialise in one or more subjects, and are brought together for the use of advanced students in particular branches of learning. They are certainly

¹ See pages 116 and 117.

not of less importance than libraries formed for general readers; their practical utility may indeed be considered to exceed that of the general library. Examples of these are the libraries of Learned Societies and Departments of State, the Art Library of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and so on. Educational Libraries are those connected with educational institutions, and are in the main devoted to teaching purposes. A number of small libraries belonging to Secondary Schools, Polytechnics, and Schools of Art have been omitted.

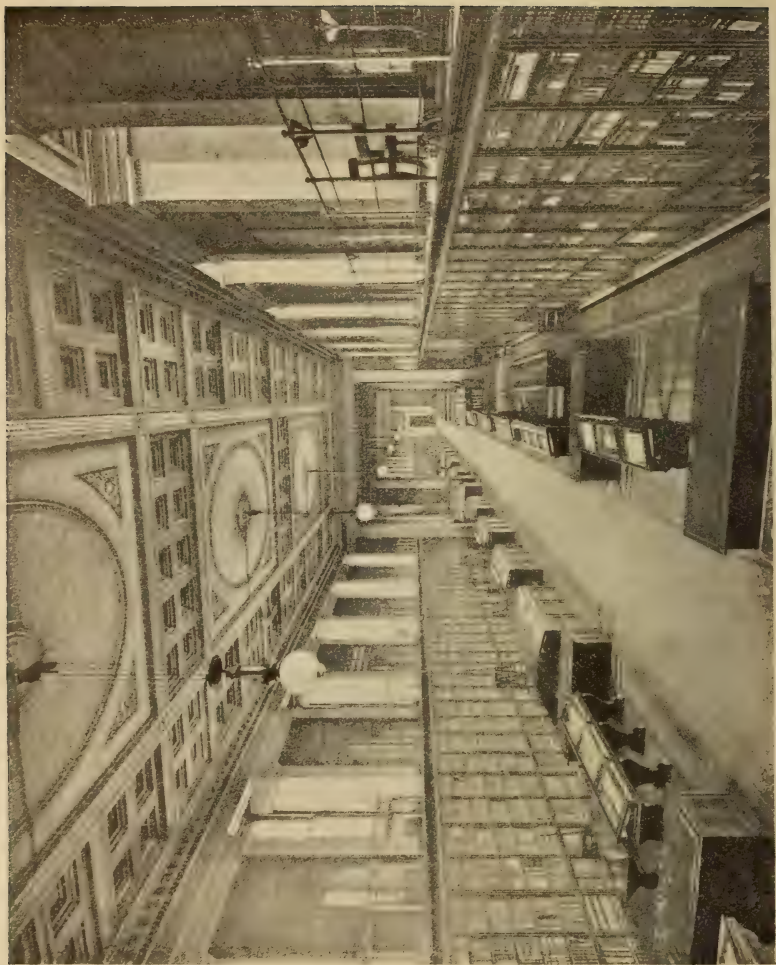
Public Municipal Libraries, and a few voluntary free libraries of a popular character which are not under the Public Libraries Acts, are placed together after the other General Libraries, and form a second division of that section. They are arranged in both divisions by their size in volumes, the total number for each Public Library system including all the Public Libraries and Branches of the Borough. Special libraries are grouped under the specialised subjects; educational libraries are arranged by the number of volumes they contain. The intrinsic value and rank of a library is not, of course, necessarily commensurate with its size in volumes, however important a factor that may be. This is especially the case with municipal libraries which embrace a number of branch libraries, thus considerably increasing the bulk of their collections by an extensive duplication of literature.



GENERAL LIBRARIES.

British Museum, Bloomsbury, W.C.—The LIBRARY OF PRINTED BOOKS (officially estimated at between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 vols.¹) was founded on the library of Sir Hans Sloane (50,000 vols.), which consists chiefly of works on medicine and natural history. To this was added in 1757 the Old Royal Library (10,000 vols.), containing books collected by successive English Sovereigns, which was presented to the nation by George II. In 1762 George III. presented the Thomason collection of Civil War and Commonwealth tracts known as the ‘King’s Pamphlets’ (22,255 tracts, bound in 2,008 vols.), which he had purchased in the previous year for £300; and in 1766 the bequest of Dr. Thomas Birch enriched the Library with his collection of historical and biographical works. The library of Major Arthur Edwards, which by his bequest became the property of the British Museum in 1769, provided 2,000 volumes on various subjects. The Garrick Plays, from which Charles Lamb collected his *Specimens of English Dramatic Poets*, were bequeathed by David Garrick in 1779. The bequest of Thomas Tyrwhitt, the classical commentator, added in 1786 about 900 volumes of Classical, Italian, and Spanish authors, many of which contain his manuscript notes. The collection of Sir William Musgrave, which is largely biographical, was acquired partly by gift in 1790, and partly by bequest in 1799. In the latter year the important bequest of the collection of the Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode (4,500 vols.) was made; the books are remarkable for their fine condition and rarity, and for the beauty of their bindings. They contain manuscript notes by Bentley, Burmann, Burney, Casaubon, and other scholars. It has been related that after his decease bank-notes to a large amount were found between the pages of some of the books. The Law Library of Francis Hargrave was purchased in 1813, and about 20,000 volumes from the library of Baron Carl Ehrenbert von Moll, chiefly on natural history and medicine, were purchased in

¹ See page 2.



PHOTOGRAPH BY DONALD MACBETH.

BRITISH MUSEUM. KING'S LIBRARY.

1815. In 1817 and subsequent years, a collection of books and tracts on the French Revolution, amounting to 40,000 items, was bought from the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker. A miscellaneous collection of French and Italian books (about 5,000 vols.), which had formerly belonged to the celebrated French writer Pierre Louis Ginguené, was bought in 1818. The fine collection of Dr. Charles Burney, the classical critic, (from 13,000 to 14,000 printed books) was purchased in the same year for £13,497 17s. 6d. It is rich in editions of the Greek classics, many of which are from the Pinelli Library, and includes a series of newspapers from 1603 to 1818 (700 vols.), and a collection in quarto of from 300 to 400 volumes of material for a history of the stage, which was put under contribution by the Rev. John Genest for his *Account of the English Stage*. A collection of printed books on chivalry and tournaments, which had been formed by Miss Sarah Sophia Banks, was presented by Lady Dorothea Banks in 1818. A valuable library of 16,000 volumes, consisting mainly of books on natural history, and voyages and travels, was left by Sir Joseph Banks. A large number of the books are presentation copies from the authors. The library was bequeathed in 1820 to the Trustees of the British Museum, who were to receive it on the death of Banks' Librarian. This gentleman was, however, induced to waive his right, and in 1827 an arrangement was made for the transfer of the library to the British Museum. During his lifetime Sir Joseph Banks had presented his collection of Icelandic books, which includes some rare volumes acquired from the library of Halfdan Einarsson, the historian of Icelandic literature. In 1823 the British Museum Library received one of its most valuable additions. In this year the magnificent library of King George III. (65,250 vols., exclusive of pamphlets) was transferred from Buckingham House to the British Museum; the conditions of the transfer are now well known, and the nominal gift by George IV. was in fact a purchase by the nation. This library, which is known as the KING'S LIBRARY, is rich in literary treasures and bibliographical rarities. It consists chiefly of books in belles-lettres and on modern history, and includes an extensive collection of maps, and topographical prints and drawings, bound in about 100 folio volumes. The nucleus around which it was formed was the library of Joseph Smith, British

Consul at Venice, which was purchased by George III. in 1762 for about £10,000.¹ Smith's collection was especially rich in early editions of Greek and Latin classics, and in Italian literature. A large number of early English books, including some Caxtons, were acquired by the King at the sale of the library of James West in 1773, and several valuable works were purchased at the sale of the library of Dr. Anthony Askew two years later. The next notable accession to our national library was Sir Richard Colt Hoare's collection of books on the topography of Italy (about 3,000 vols.), which was presented by him in 1825. A collection of books in modern Greek (627 vols.), made by Frederick North, fifth Earl of Guilford, was purchased in 1827. At his death in 1846, the Right Honourable Thomas Grenville bequeathed his fine library (20,240 vols.) to the British Museum—a munificent return to the nation for a lucrative sinecure. The library is remarkable for the number of fine bindings, large paper copies, and editions printed on vellum, which it contains. It is rich in early voyages and travels, topography, poetry, romances and classics; English, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Irish literature are well represented. Other important collections are the Maskell collection of rare liturgies and service books, the Kupitsch collection of early German literature, the Tieck and Halliwell collections of Shakespearian literature, the Emperor Maximilian's collection of Mexican books, the Nagy collection of Hungarian books, and the Grabowski collection of Polish books.

Round these notable collections the Library of the British Museum has grown rapidly, chiefly by the operation of the Copyright Act, and the expenditure of the annual grant made by Parliament. In July, 1838, the number of volumes in the Department of Printed Books was found to be 235,000; at the end of 1848, 435,000; in June, 1853, 510,110; and at the end of 1872, 1,100,000. The Library has almost doubled its size in the last thirty-eight years, and is now the largest of the libraries of the world. The yearly accessions from all sources amount to over 100,000 pieces, and a quarter of a million of newspapers.

One of the most important additions of recent years is the

¹ Joseph Smith afterwards formed another library, which after his death was sold in London in 1773 by public auction.

library of Henry Spencer Ashbee (15,299 vols.), which he bequeathed to the British Museum at his death in 1900. It contains a large number of rare and extra-illustrated books, and includes early editions of Molière and Le Sage, as well as a fine Cervantes collection which is unrivalled out of Spain. The early productions of the printing press before the year 1501, consisting of over 10,000 books, have lately been brought together as a special collection, and illustrate in a remarkably complete way the origin and development of printing. The number of productions of Caxton's press, including duplicate works and fragments, is 122, of which 76 are different works, leaving about 35 known Caxtons unrepresented. The collection of Bibles, New Testaments, and portions of the Bible, to which the bequest made in 1768 by Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons, was one of the first contributions, is exceedingly fine and comprehensive. Liturgies according to the various rites also abound. The *De Imitatione Christi* of Thomas à Kempis is represented by over fifteen hundred different editions of the Latin text, translations, and paraphrases, as well as rearrangements, abridgments, and selections, the greater number being derived from the Waterton Library, which came into the possession of the British Museum in 1895. The Shakespeare collection, in spite of many gaps, is far more complete than any other in Europe or America; it includes four copies of the first folio edition of 1623, that belonging to the Grenville Library being in exceptionally fine condition. In like manner the Library is conspicuously rich in the works of all writers of pre-eminence. The number of various journals, exclusive of newspapers, is over 30,000, and in this respect the British Museum greatly exceeds any other library in the world. The collection of maps, charts and plans is also remarkable.

The greater part of the MUSIC COLLECTION has been received under the Copyright Act, though it has also been largely augmented by extensive purchases and several notable gifts and bequests. It was founded on the musical works of the Old Royal Library. To this nucleus was added in 1778 and 1779 the musical collection of Sir John Hawkins, which was received partly by gift and partly by bequest. The library of Charles Burney, the musician, was purchased in 1815, and the collection of Domenico Dragonetti, consisting of 182 volumes of scores of classical operas, was received by

bequest in 1846. A large number of duplicates from the Royal Library at Berlin, consisting chiefly of old German and Italian madrigals and Church music, were purchased in 1863, and several works issued by the music publishers Phalèses at Louvain and Antwerp were acquired from M. Kockx in 1886. At the dispersal of the Borghese Library in 1892, the British Museum was one of the principal purchasers, and at the second sale of the Heredia Collection in the same year, several rare Spanish treatises on music were bought for our national library.

The **READING ROOM** is a circular structure crowned with a dome of magnificent dimensions; it was erected in 1857 by Sydney Smirke from designs suggested by Sir Anthony Panizzi. A reference library of some 20,000 volumes, selected with admirable judgment, is arranged around its walls in the presses on the ground floor. The main classes are (1) Theology, (2) Law, (3) Science, including Economics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Medicine, (4) Art and Archæology, (5) Bibliography (supplemented by special Bibliographical Cases at the end of the converging rows of Readers' tables, and by some of the centre desks), (6) Literature, (7) Greek and Latin Classics, (8) Philology, (9) Geography, (10) British Topography, (11) History, (12) Biography, (13) Heraldry and Genealogy, (14) Encyclopædias (supplemented by the centre desks), and (15) Periodicals and Publications of Learned Societies. The circular ranges of catalogue desks contain, in addition to the catalogues, long sets such as Zedler, Bouquet, Duchesne, Pertz, Rymer, Muratori, Larousse, Encyclopædia Britannica, Record Commission, Acta Sanctorum, Corpus Inscriptionum, &c., dictionaries, year-books, calendars, and some bibliographies. Readers have access to all these works, which with few exceptions can be removed at will to their tables for consultation. The two galleries above the ground floor contain the works and periodicals which are most frequently required by readers. The total number of volumes in the Reading Room is about 70,000, while the spacious corridors surrounding it, which are known as the **NEW LIBRARY**, contain an additional 1,500,000 volumes at the least. Together they contain about three miles of book-cases, eight feet in height. It is calculated that if the shelves of the entire Printed Book Department were extended in a straight line they would cover about forty-six miles. The Reading Room and supplementary

Reading Rooms accommodate about 570 persons ; in 1908 the average number of readers per diem amounted to 761, the total for the year being 231,544. The number of books supplied to readers in the same year was 1,472,175.

The NEWSPAPER READING ROOM in the White Wing, which was opened in 1885, is for the consultation of London newspapers only. English provincial newspapers and Scottish and Irish newspapers are stored at the Hendon Repository, and are obtained upon application in accordance with special regulations. Foreign newspapers are stored in the General Library.

DEPARTMENT OF ORIENTAL PRINTED BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS.—Joseph Fowler Hull's bequest of printed books and manuscripts in 1825 was the small beginning of the CHINESE LIBRARY which has now become so large. This bequest was followed in 1843 by a gift from Queen Victoria of five cases of Chinese books which had been captured by the troops during the war in China. One of the most notable additions to the Oriental collections was made in 1847, when the fine library of Chinese books belonging to John Robert Morrison (11,500 vols. comprising 476 distinct works) was purchased by the Government, and presented to the British Museum. In 1877 the Chinese Encyclopædia (5,040 Chinese *pên*, bound in 748 vols.), or reprint of classified extracts from standard works in Chinese literature, executed in the early part of the 18th century under the direction of the Emperor K'ang-Hi, was acquired by the Museum. A valuable series of letters and papers connected with General Gordon's campaign against the T'ai-p'ing rebels may also be mentioned. The Chinese Library includes works on the religions of China, jurisprudence, history and biography, besides novels, plays, poetry, encyclopædias and dictionaries. The collection of Dr. Philipp Franz van Siebold (1,088 works in 3,441 vols.), which he formed during his residence in Japan, was purchased from him in 1868, and is the basis of the JAPANESE LIBRARY. Dr. William Anderson's fine library of works chiefly on the art of Japan was bought in 1882, and a collection of books printed at early periods in Corea and Japan, which had been brought together by Sir Ernest M. Satow, was acquired partly by purchase in 1884, and partly by gift at a subsequent date. In 1894 a second purchase of Japanese books was made from Dr. William Anderson, and the collection was further augmented by works on

Japanese art acquired from his executors in 1900. The Japanese Library embraces every class of literature, including a large number of illustrated works. The HEBREW LIBRARY (over 15,000 printed books and 1,400 MSS.) comprises works in all branches of Hebrew and Rabbinical learning. It was founded on the gift of 3 Biblical manuscripts and 180 printed books in bindings executed for Charles II., which was made by Solomon da Costa in 1759, and on the library of Heimann Joseph Michael, of Hamburg (4,420 vols. and several MSS.), which was purchased in 1848. Important additions, including a selection from the fine Hebrew library of Joseph Almanzi, of Padua, have since been made. Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, and Turkish literature are also well represented in the Department. A collection of Turkish books was presented by Sultan Abdul Hamid II. in 1894.

The Cottonian, Harleian and Sloane libraries provided the nucleus of the collection of ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS. A collection of Syriac, Arabic, Persian, and Turkish manuscripts formed by Claudius Rich, English Consul at Bagdad, was acquired in 1825, and three collections of Syriac manuscripts (about 600 in number) brought from the Monastery of St. Mary Deipara in the Desert of Nitria, some of which are dated as early as A.D. 411, were added in 1841, 1843, and 1847. In 1847 a donation of Persian, Arabic, and Hindustani manuscripts was made by the sons of Major William Yule. The Oriental Library has been largely added to from year to year by donations and purchases.

The DEPARTMENT OF MANUSCRIPTS (55,000 vols., 75,000 charters and rolls, 17,000 detached seals and casts of seals, 1,840 Greek and Latin papyri) is rich in Charters, Chronicles, and letters of English and foreign sovereigns, statesmen, naval and military commanders, and ecclesiastics, as well as other original documents illustrative of English history. It also contains several manuscripts which formerly belonged to Royal owners, and have inscriptions or associations of personal interest. Manuscripts of the Bible and scholastic divinity abound, whilst the magnificent assemblage of illuminated manuscripts, largely collected from the spoils of monastic libraries, testifies to the artistic skill which was fostered under the ægis of the Church, back to what we are sometimes pleased to call the Dark Ages. The literatures of our own and foreign countries are exemplified

by literary autographs, including a large number of letters and original manuscripts of the works of eminent writers. The collection comprises autograph documents of George Cavendish, Ben Jonson, Massinger, Milton, Defoe, Swift, Pope, Sterne, Dr. Johnson, Gibbon, Cowper, Burns, Coleridge, Southey, Scott, Shelley, Keats, Macaulay, Charlotte Brontë, Newman, Tennyson, George Eliot, Herbert Spencer, and a great many other literary celebrities both English and foreign. The collection of ancient Greek and Latin papyri is extensive, and furnishes important material for the study of classical literature and palæography. The Department of Manuscripts was formed in the first place in 1753, by the union of the collections of Sir Robert Cotton (1,013 vols., about 50 of which were destroyed by fire in 1731), of Robert and Edward Harley, first and second Earls of Oxford (7,656 vols., and 14,000 rolls, charters and deeds), and of Sir Hans Sloane (4,100 vols.). Other collections have been added from time to time, partly by purchase and partly by donation. The most important separate collections which have contributed to the development of the Department are: the Royal MSS. from the Old Royal Library (1,990 vols.), the King's MSS., collected by George III. (445 vols.), the Lansdowne MSS., of William Petty, first Marquis of Lansdowne and second Earl of Shelburne (1,245 vols.), the Arundel MSS., of Thomas Howard, second Earl of Arundel (550 vols.), the Burney MSS., of Dr. Charles Burney (523 vols.), the Hargrave MSS., of Francis Hargrave (514 vols.), the Egerton MSS., bequeathed by Francis Henry Egerton, eighth Earl of Bridgewater,¹ in 1829 (2,880 vols.), the Stowe MSS., of George Nugent-Grenville, Marquis of Buckingham (1,085 vols. and 646 charters), and the Additional MSS. (37,815 vols.).

The British Museum virtually owes its origin to the Cottonian Library, which was mainly collected by Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, and presented to the nation by his grandson, Sir John Cotton, in 1700. In consequence of the destruction by fire in 1731 of Ashburnham House, Westminster, where the Library was at that time housed, the Government was induced to consider the question of providing a general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the collections of Sir Hans Sloane, the Harleian Manu-

¹ An annual income for maintenance and augmentation was bequeathed with the collection, and was subsequently increased by a bequest from Charles Long, Baron Farnborough (1838).

scripts, and the Cottonian Library. This scheme matured in the Act of Parliament of 1753¹, which provided for the purchase of the Sloane Collection and the Harleian Manuscripts, and their incorporation with the Cottonian Library under the name of 'The British Museum.' The Cottonian and Harleian collections were formed with a view to illustrating English history, though both have spread beyond this limit. The former is especially rich as regards the Anglo-Saxon period, and includes amongst its treasures the well-known Durham Book or Lindisfarne Gospels. The Sloane MSS. date mostly from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and are mainly scientific; they include the scientific correspondence of Sir Hans Sloane, and a collection of voyages and travels. The Royal MSS. of the Kings of England, which were presented by George II. in 1757, are in many respects the choicest of the great collections acquired by the British Museum, and include the famous Codex Alexandrinus. The King's MSS., which include a few important manuscripts that had been retained by George II. when he made over the Royal Library to the nation, bear largely upon the international affairs of England and France, and the art of war. They were collected by George III., and transferred to the British Museum together with the King's Library of printed books in 1823. The Lansdowne MSS., which were purchased in 1807, afford valuable material for English history, heraldry, and topography. The Arundel MSS., which were purchased from the Royal Society in 1831, are miscellaneous in character, but are particularly rich in material for the illustration of the language and history of England, and in works on civil and canon law; they also include Greek and Latin classics, cartularies and registers of monastic institutions, and lives of saints. The Burney MSS., which were purchased with Dr. Charles Burney's library of printed books in 1818, are largely classical; the Hargrave MSS., which were purchased with Francis Hargrave's library of printed books in 1813, are mostly legal; and the Stowe MSS., which formed part of the Ashburnham Library, and were acquired by the British Museum in 1883, embrace English topography, genealogy and political correspondence, besides a number of Anglo-Saxon charters of considerable interest. The Additional MSS. have been acquired partly by purchase from the annual grant, and partly

¹ 26 Geo. II., c. 22.

by donation or bequest. Nos. 1 to 4,100 are Sloane MSS., and Nos. 4,101 to 4,478, Birch MSS. (largely historical and biographical), bequeathed by Dr. Thomas Birch in 1765. The collection of old service-books and musical manuscripts numbers about 3,000 volumes, and includes autograph compositions by Beethoven, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Schubert, Schumann, and other celebrated musicians.

Of the smaller collections may be mentioned the manuscripts, chiefly biographical, from Sir William Musgrave's library, which were received in 1790 and 1799, and the manuscripts of Sir Joseph Banks, which were transferred to the British Museum in 1827 with the library of the same owner. They are miscellaneous in character, the most important item being the log-book of Tasman, the discoverer of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania). The collection of Dr. Samuel Butler, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, consisting of Biblical manuscripts, works of classical writers, and a series of autographs, was acquired by purchase in 1841. Two collections of Welsh manuscripts, numbering together 274 volumes, were presented by the Governors of the Welsh School and the Cymmrodorion Society in 1844. The Sforza Book of Hours was presented by John Malcolm, of Poltalloch, in 1893, and a collection of 15 illuminated manuscripts, mostly of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, was bequeathed by Baron Ferdinand Rothschild at his death in 1898. The collections of C. G. Leland, on the Romany language and people, were presented by Mrs. Joseph Pennell in 1905. The benefactions received by the Department comprise also a valuable series of manuscripts relating to various counties of England. The Rev. William Cole's collections for the history of Cambridge-shire and Cambridge University, Huntingdonshire, and Buckinghamshire, were bequeathed to the British Museum on condition that they should not be opened until twenty years after his death, and accordingly did not become accessible to the public until 1803. David Elisha Davy's manuscripts on the genealogical history and heraldry of Suffolk families were purchased in 1852; those made by Henry Jermyn for the history of the same county were presented by Hudson Gurney between 1822 and 1830. Sir William Burrell's collections for the history of Sussex were bequeathed in 1796. The manuscript collections, chiefly relating to Derbyshire, of Adam Wolley were added in 1826 by

his bequest. Kent is represented by the collections of Edward Hasted and of the Rev. Thomas Streatfeild, the latter of which was presented by Mrs. Hannah Streatfeild in 1890. Valuable materials for the history of India are supplied by the large collection of Warren Hastings papers, the correspondence and official papers of Richard Colley Wellesley, Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General of India from 1797 to 1805, which were presented by his executors in 1842, and were supplemented by the purchase of the reserved portion in 1906, and the correspondence and papers of Lord Broughton, bequeathed in 1869, but sealed up until 1900. Other topographical and historical collections are : Daniel Lysons' materials for his *Environs of London* and *Magna Britannia*, Thomas Rymer's for his *Fœdera*, Thomas Madox's for a *Feudal History of England*, Sir James Ware's for the *History and Antiquities of Ireland*, and diplomatic papers used by Archdeacon William Coxe for his various historical works. The following manuscripts are also worthy of notice : the papers of Sir Hudson Lowe during Napoleon's captivity at St. Helena ; the correspondence of Count Joseph de la Puisaye during the French Revolution ; the letters and documents of General Henry Bouquet, relating to military events in America from 1757 to 1765 ; the correspondence of General Sir Frederick Haldimand from 1758 to 1785, including the entire records of his successive commands at Three Rivers, in Florida and New York, and in Canada ; the diary, correspondence, and miscellaneous papers of Henry Stuart, Cardinal York ; the Khartoum Journal and other papers of General Charles George Gordon ; and the manuscripts and materials, largely autobiographical, of Francis Place. The collection of papyri was augmented by gifts of papyri from Herculaneum received from Queen Victoria in 1865, and from King Edward VII. in 1906. Greek and Latin papyri from Egypt have been presented by Jesse Haworth, Henry Martyn Kennard, and the Egypt Exploration Fund.

In the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities a large part of the ROYAL LIBRARY OF NINEVEH (Kouyunjik) is preserved. This Library was founded by Sargon, King of Assyria (B.C. 722 to B.C. 705), and was added to by his successors Sennacherib and Esarhaddon, and more especially by Ashurbani-pal (B.C. 668 to B.C. 626). There are over 20,000 tablets and fragments from the Royal Library of Nineveh in the

British Museum ; they are made of a reddish clay and are inscribed in cuneiform characters. They include a large number of important works upon every branch of learning known at the time ; lexicology, astronomy, astrology, history, poetry, and mythology occupy a prominent place in the collection. The literary remains of ancient Egypt are represented by a large number of important papyri.

The British Museum Library is accessible to the public, though it is strictly speaking a reference library for purposes of study and research.¹ The regulations exclude (1) persons under 21 years of age, (2) persons preparing for examinations or engaged in writing prize essays and the like, and (3) novel readers. The British Museum Library does not profess to supply all the needs of London in the way of books ; Sir Anthony Panizzi often expressed his opinion that it would be advisable to form supplementary libraries in different parts of the Metropolis to relieve the British Museum of some of the pressure on its resources. It affords unrivalled facilities, and will ever continue to be the Mecca of advanced students from all parts.

The **London Library**, St. James' Square, S.W., (240,000 vols.) confines its benefits to subscribers who are required to contribute an entrance fee and annual subscription. The present rate of subscription is £3 3s. per annum, with an entrance fee of £1 1s. Members may commute their future subscriptions by payment of a composition fee which varies according to age. The range of subjects is very wide, the object of the Library being to supply good books in all departments of knowledge, and in all languages. It includes several important sets, such as Migne, Bouquet, Acta Sanctorum, and Monumenta Germaniæ Historica, besides rare county histories, and numerous original authorities in English history. The Library is especially strong in foreign works, and this section is maintained in a high state of efficiency by purchases of the newest works as published. About 10,000

¹ Persons desiring to be admitted must apply in writing to the Director, specifying their profession or business, their place of abode, and the *particular purpose* for which they seek admission. Every such application must be made two days at least before admission is required, and must be accompanied by a written recommendation from a householder (whose address can be identified from the ordinary sources of reference, and who must also be a person of recognised position), with full signature and address, stated to be given *on personal knowledge* of the applicant, and certifying that he or she will make proper use of the Library.

volumes are reserved for reference, but the remainder can be borrowed for home reading. Dean Milman, Sir George Cornwall Lewis, Carlyle, Gladstone, Hallam, and John Forster took part in the foundation of the Library, which was opened in 1841. It has been used by Lytton, Dickens, Tennyson, Macaulay, and other writers of eminence.

The Library of the **London Institution**, Finsbury Circus, E.C., (150,000 vols.) was first established in 1805, when the original plan of the Institution was drawn up, and a scheme for forming a library of "works of intrinsic value" included therein. The Royal Charter of Incorporation, dated January 21st, 1807, refers to the Library as one of the objects to be promoted by the Institution. The collection was founded on extensive purchases made in 1806 at the sale of the library of William Petty, first Marquis of Lansdowne, and second Earl of Shelburne. The Library is rich in historical and topographical works, especially in those relating to Great Britain and Ireland. There is a good collection of Greek and Latin classics, and the literatures of our own and foreign countries are well represented. It also includes comprehensive sections of works on mathematics, voyages and travels, antiquities, and the fine arts. The collection of pamphlets is extensive and valuable, the nucleus being the series of Lansdowne Tracts (2,885 pieces in 307 vols.), which were purchased at the sale of the library of the Marquis of Lansdowne in 1806. They contain, besides a large number of economic, political, legal, historical, theological, and miscellaneous pamphlets, dating from 1679 to 1776, special collections illustrative of the Revolution in Belgium, from 1778 to 1791, and the affairs of France between 1761 and 1799 (chiefly concerning the proceedings of the National Assembly and the Revolution), which were made for the Marquis of Lansdowne by his librarian, the Abbé Étienne Dumont. The Halifax Tracts (3,722 pieces in 145 vols.), ranging in date from 1559 to 1749, were bought at the sale of the library of George Montagu Dunk, last Earl of Halifax, in 1806. The Reed Tracts (721 pieces in 67 vols.), dating from 1699 to 1796, which were collected by Isaac Reed and bought by the London Institution at the sale of his library in 1807, are largely political. The Ashby Tracts, from 1579 to 1793, the Reeves Tracts, from 1715 to 1797, and the Knollys Tracts, from 1714 to 1721, which were received by gift in 1835 and 1840, are chiefly political, historical, and



GUILDHALL LIBRARY.

theological. There are in addition special collections on astronomy, bridges, canals and inland navigation, chemistry, county topography, earthquakes, the East India Company, the fine arts, gardening, landed property, marriage, mathematics, mineralogy, mineral waters, money, philology, police, the history and writings of the Quakers, the slave trade, vaccine inoculation, wet-docks, &c. The series of seventeenth and eighteenth century tracts relating to countries and places comprises collections on England, Scotland, Ireland, America, London, Newcastle, Norfolk, Oxford, Westminster, &c., whilst the series of tracts by, and relating to, well-known personages includes the names of Richard Bentley, Queen Elizabeth, Archbishop Laud, Milton, William Prynne, Thomas Wentworth, first Earl of Strafford, William III., and others. The modern continuation of the collection begins with the year 1819, and is being constantly augmented. Amongst the bibliographical treasures of the Library may be mentioned a number of incunabula, and copies of the first four folios of Shakespeare. It is a proprietary library, but is open to readers on the introduction of Proprietors. There are both lending and reference departments.

The **Guildhall Library**, King Street, E.C., (136,533 printed books and pamphlets, and 5,825 MSS.) as a public reference library ranks second in London. The earliest association of a library with the Guildhall dates from some period anterior to the year 1425. The original Library suffered severely at the sacrilegious hands of Protector Somerset, who carried away a great part of its treasures to furnish the study in his palace in the Strand. All that remained, with the exception of the ancient charters and records of the City, was destroyed in the Great Fire. It was not till 1824 that the interest of the Corporation in the Library was revived, and an attempt was made to repair the loss. The new Library was opened in 1828, when it contained 1,700 volumes, mostly relating to the City of London. From this small beginning it has steadily grown partly by donations and partly by purchases. The Library is especially rich in books relating to the history and antiquities of London, genealogy, heraldry, archæology, history, and topography. It includes an extensive series of proclamations, London topographical views, portraits of City celebrities, accounts of the Plague and the Great Fire, City Pageants, Royal Progresses, a complete set of *The London Gazette* from its

commencement in 1665 to date, the Ordnance Survey maps of London on the scale of 5 feet to the mile, and a collection of Papers of the House of Commons complete from 1835 to date. Forty-six City parishes and twelve wards have placed their records in the keeping of the Library, and the Parish Clerks' Company has deposited a valuable series of London Mortality Bills extending from 1664 to 1829 (131 vols.). The Guildhall Library also possesses the libraries of the Clockmakers' Company, the Gardeners' Company, the Spectacle Makers' Company, and the Cooks' Company. There is a special section of Hebraica and Judaica (about 1,500 vols.), of which the gift of 400 volumes made by Philip Salomons in 1847 forms the basis, a collection of seventeenth and eighteenth century poets and dramatic writers, and a good muster of works on finance, banking, currency, insurance, shipping, navigation, and nautical astronomy. In 1859 a valuable gift was received from John Robert Daniel Tyssen of his collection of the writings of Hackney Nonconformist Ministers, mostly Unitarian. It numbers over 1,000 volumes, and includes works by Belsham, Burder, Lindsey, Price, Priestley, Wakefield, and others. In 1863 the library of the Dutch Church in Austin Friars was deposited in the Guildhall Library. The printed books number nearly 2,000 volumes, and include the first printed Dutch Bible (1477), and the editio princeps of Froissart's *Croniques* (1495). Among the manuscripts are a Dutch Bible in two volumes, dated 1360, and a fine copy of the Koran, from which Sale made his English translation. The sections of dramatic literature and works on fencing were augmented by the Chapman bequest in 1895. In 1898 the collection of works by, or relating to, Sir Thomas More, formed by Alfred Cock, Q.C., was purchased by public subscription and presented to the Guildhall Library. It includes the editio princeps of the *Utopia* in Latin, printed at Louvain in 1516, and the first editions of the German, Italian, French, and English translations, as well as a large mass of critical and controversial literature dealing with the works and principles of More and Erasmus. There are also 42 engraved portraits of More, the members of his family and Erasmus, and a contemporary pedigree of the Roper family. In 1899 the bequests of Walter Hamilton, Robert Miller, and William Hughes Willshire enriched the Library with three valuable accessions. The Hamilton Collection

contains 72 volumes written or illustrated by Cruikshank, biographical and other notices of that artist, 118 volumes relating to drama, and a large number of plays and play bills. The Miller bequest supplemented the Staples collection of books on cookery, which had been presented two years previously, and added a number of volumes on London. The Willshire bequest consists of prints and books relating to, or illustrative of, the art of engraving; it comprises a fine collection of old prints, and several fifteenth century and early sixteenth century illustrated books. Some 1,500 Elzevirs were bought in 1900, and 54 volumes from Dr. J. J. Howard's genealogical and heraldic library were purchased in 1902. The Kitton Collection of books on Dickens and editions of his works was presented to the Corporation of the City in 1908, and is now housed at the Guildhall as a separate National Dickens Library. Among the notable possessions of the Guildhall Library may be mentioned the purchase-deed of a house in Blackfriars bearing Shakespeare's signature,¹ which was bought in 1843 for £145, and Ralph Agas's map of London, of which only one other copy is known to exist. The present Library, which was designed by Sir Horace Jones, was completed in 1872. It has been thrown open to the public since 1873.

The ARCHIVES OF THE CITY OF LONDON are for the most part in the custody of the Town Clerk, but records are also preserved in the departments of other officers of the Corporation. Application for permission to examine the Corporation records should be made in writing to the Town Clerk.

The Library of **Sion College**, Victoria Embankment, E.C., (110,000 vols.) dates from 1635, five years after the foundation of the College. Considerable damage was done to the original collection by the Great Fire of London, though many of the books were saved by removal to the Charterhouse. Munificent gifts were made to repair the loss, and in 1682 George, first Earl of Berkeley, presented several thousand volumes, comprising, it is said, one-half of the library of his uncle, Sir Robert Cooke. The right to receive every book entered at Stationers' Hall was granted to the Library by the statutes 8 Anne, c. 19, and 54 George III.,

¹ The mortgage-deed of the same property, also bearing Shakespeare's signature, was purchased by the British Museum in 1858 for £315.

c. 156 ; but this privilege was commuted by the statute 6 & 7 William IV., c. 110, for an annual sum of £363 15s. 2d. to be expended on the purchase of books. The fact that the Library is designed principally to facilitate the studies of clergymen gives a certain pre-eminence to the section of theology. An endeavour is made, however, to secure the best works in every department of literature. History is well represented, and the Library abounds in the controversial literature of Puritan days. Mention may be made of a number of books which were seized in a house of the Jesuits at Clerkenwell during the 'Popish Plot,' and a collection of theological pamphlets and sermons (bound in 357 vols.) formed by Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London, in the latter part of the 18th century. There are six productions of Caxton's press, including a copy of the first book printed in English, besides a number of other early printed books, a collection of early Bibles, and some manuscripts. Members of the College are allowed the full use of the Library, and may borrow books for home reading. It is also open to all who provide themselves with recommendations from a beneficed clergyman.

*The Libraries at the Central Building of the **University of London**, South Kensington, S.W., (87,500 vols. and pamphlets) comprise the General Library, the Goldsmiths' Company's Library of Economic Literature, and the Physiological Laboratory Departmental Library. The nucleus of the General Library was the Library of the old University of London ; it dates from about 1839, and was transferred at the re-constitution of the University in 1900 from Burlington Gardens to South Kensington. It consists of special collections, and a number of standard books of reference on various subjects, chiefly chosen on account of their rarity, cost, or general inaccessibility to students. The first of these special collections was brought together by Professor Augustus De Morgan, who had surrounded himself, as far as his limited means allowed, with rare and curious books which he purchased at a bargain on second-hand bookstalls. At his death his library was purchased by Lord Overstone, who presented it to the University in 1871, "in the hope that it may prove the first fruits of a library which shall ere long become in all respects such as the University of London ought to possess." It consists of about 4,000 volumes and pamphlets, mostly on mathematics and



PHOTOGRAPH BY LANGLEY & SONS.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. READING ROOM OF THE GENERAL LIBRARY.

astronomy, and includes a considerable number of rare and valuable books. The second special collection is the library of George Grote, formerly Vice-Chancellor of the University, which consists chiefly of Greek and Latin classics. It was bequeathed to the University in 1871, and contains about 5,000 volumes and pamphlets. The classical side of the Library was subsequently augmented as the result of a donation of £1,000 from Sir Julian Goldsmid. The University owes to another Vice-Chancellor, Sir John George Shaw-Lefevre, its third special collection, which was presented in 1880. It consists chiefly of Russian books, some of which are of considerable rarity. In addition, the General Library includes the collection of medical works of Sir Richard Quain, and several books from the library of Dr. James Martineau. By order of the Senate, theses presented by successful candidates for the higher degrees of the University are deposited in the Library, and are available for public reference. The Library also contains about 10,000 theses of other Universities. The reference library includes a section of bibliographies and bibliographical guides, as well as a number of sets of publications of learned societies. Another section is devoted to works on education, including a selection of the more important educational periodicals and a collection of school text-books. Besides the subjects already mentioned, the Library is especially strong in works on history, including important sets such as Bouquet, the Calendars of State Papers, Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland, Scottish and Irish Records, Historical Manuscripts Commission, English Historical Review, the publications of the Royal Historical Society, Corpus Scriptorum Historiæ Byzantinæ, and Documents inédits sur l'histoire de France. There are also a number of valuable philological journals and other periodical publications. It is proposed to establish a central card catalogue at the University Library embracing books in the various libraries belonging to, and connected with, the University of London. The General Library is open gratuitously to Members of the Senate, Members of Convocation, Examiners, Teachers, Graduates, and Undergraduates of the University; also to persons specially recommended. A large number of books can be borrowed for home use on making personal application or by letter addressed to the Librarian.

For the Goldsmiths' Library of Economic Literature (40,000 vols. and pamphlets), and the Physiological Laboratory Departmental Library (1,500 vols. and 1,000 pamphlets), which are also housed at the Central Building of the University, see SPECIAL LIBRARIES, under *Economics* and *Physiology* respectively.

The Library of The Royal Institution of Great Britain, 21, Albemarle Street, W., (60,000 vols.) which was founded in 1803 on the library of Thomas Astle, includes works on theology, science, mathematics, history (especially English), geography, topography, art and archæology, as well as Greek and Latin classics, and the literary productions of many countries. It possesses an extensive collection of historical and miscellaneous tracts, commencing with the 16th century, and an interesting series of 58 volumes and 4 cases of manuscript correspondence relating to the American War of Independence, known as the Carleton or Dorchester papers. Three volumes of the calendar of these manuscripts have been issued by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, leaving material sufficient for one more volume to complete the publication. There is also a large number of scientific journals and transactions of learned societies. The Library is for reference purposes only. It is reserved for the use of Members, who pay an admission fee of ten guineas on election (which includes the first annual contribution), and in each subsequent year an annual subscription of five guineas, or sixty guineas in lieu of all payments.

Lambeth Palace Library, S.E., (30,000 printed books and 14,000 MSS.) was founded by Archbishop Bancroft, and is distinguished by the fine collections of MANUSCRIPTS and early printed books which it contains. The following manuscripts are comprised therein : the Codices Lambethani, which include the gifts of several Archbishops ; three separate collections bequeathed by Archbishop Tenison, called respectively the Codices Whartoniani after Henry Wharton, the Codices Carewani (rich in material for Irish history) after George Carew, Earl of Totness, and the Codices Tenisoniani after the donor ; Codices Gibsoniani, which originally belonged to Archbishop Tenison and were bequeathed by Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London ; the Codices Manners Suttoniani, which were mainly brought from Syria and Constantinople



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LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY.

by Professor J. D. Carlyle in 1800, and are called after Archbishop Manners-Sutton ; and a number of miscellaneous manuscripts which were presented by various benefactors. The collection includes Psalters, Missals, Breviaries, early editions of hymn books, music, Biblical and historical manuscripts, martyrologies, Papal Bulls, royal letters, and a collection of State Papers and documents from the reign of Henry VI. to that of Charles I. Special mention may be made of Lord Burleigh's papers, a volume of documents belonging to Archbishop Laud, some of which are in his autograph, and the correspondence of Anthony Bacon in 16 volumes. The Records include registers of the Archbishops of Canterbury from 1279 to 1747, parliamentary surveys, *circa* 1650, augmentations of livings, charters and instruments relative to the See of Canterbury, presentations to benefices made during the Commonwealth, leases of Church lands, returns giving an account of the state of 1,579 parish churches in the year 1705, and surveys of the possessions of the See of Canterbury and of Peculiars.

The library of PRINTED BOOKS owes its origin to the bequest of books made by Archbishop Bancroft at his death in 1610, and has received considerable accession from succeeding Primates. The original collection includes a number of volumes which bear the arms of Archbishop Whitgift, and seem to have been purchased from his executors by Archbishop Bancroft. The library comprises the collection of Archbishop Abbot, and several works from the private library of Archbishop Sheldon which were bequeathed at his death in 1677. Archbishop Sancroft intended to have bequeathed his printed books and manuscripts to the archiepiscopal library, where indeed he had housed them for that purpose, but on his deprivation in 1690, he removed them, and some time afterwards presented them to Emanuel College, Cambridge. A considerable portion of Archbishop Tenison's library was acquired by bequest in 1715 ; the remainder was left to St. Paul's Cathedral and to the library which he had founded in Castle Street, St. Martin's Lane, in 1684. An important addition was made in 1768 in virtue of the bequest by Archbishop Secker of all such of his books as were not previously in the library, including a series of sermons and tracts which range in date from 1715 to 1768. Amongst the printed books, theology and British history occupy a prominent place ; the literatures of ancient Greece

and Rome, Church history, and the works of the Fathers of the Church, religious controversialists of the 16th and 17th centuries and English Divines, are well represented. The early printed books include ten productions of Caxton's press, and there are also collections of printed Bibles, and works on Kentish topography and diocesan history. The Library is open to the public for purposes of reference; modern works are lent under special conditions to the clergy and residents in Lambeth, Southwark, and Westminster.

Provision is made for the needs of blind Students¹ by the **Incorporated National Lending Library for the Blind**, 125, Queen's Road, Bayswater, W., which contains upwards of 11,000 volumes in Braille and Moon types, besides about 2,000 pieces of Braille music. Most of the books are specially written for the Library by voluntary workers or paid blind writers, and embrace a wide range of subjects. The Library extends its benefits to all parts of the country, and consignments of books are sent to various educational centres (including the Oxford Union) and to about twenty-three libraries. The Library is open to all blind Students who are nominated by annual subscribers of £2 2s., or donors of £10 10s., or who pay a subscription in proportion to their means.

The Library of the **Royal Society of Arts**, 18, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., (11,000 vols.) has been formed largely by donations of books received from Members, and by mutual exchange of publications with other Societies. The collection is consequently very miscellaneous, but is

¹ The Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood, possesses a large library for blind Students, which is described under LIBRARIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS on pages 130 and 131. There is also a small Braille Library belonging to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts (see page 117), and there are collections of books for the blind in connection with Poplar Public Libraries (see page 49), Stepney Public Libraries (see page 45), the Catholic Truth Society, 69, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E., and the Association for the Welfare of the Blind, 258, Tottenham Court Road, W. (112 vols.). Fourteen lending libraries have been established in London and the suburbs by the Home Teaching Society for the Blind; each library contains about 400 or 500 volumes of books in Moon and Braille types, for free loan among the blind, and is replenished from the central library at 53, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. The Home Teachers take the books to the homes of the poor gratuitously, both to their own pupils and to others who have already learnt to read at school. A scheme has now been put on foot by the British and Foreign Blind Association for establishing a Free Library for the blind.

especially strong in the transactions of English Societies, and in matters relating to exhibitions, international and other. The Library and Reading Room are open to Members, who are also entitled to borrow books. Students are admitted to the Library on sufficient introduction.

The Officers' Library, **Charterhouse**, Charterhouse Square, E.C., consists of about 3,000 volumes and tracts, which were presented by the widow of Daniel Wray in 1785. The books are of a general character, mostly of the 17th and 18th centuries, and are for the use of the Officers of the Foundation. Requests from others who desire to use the Library for reference purposes are considered on their merit by the Librarian. There is also a Library for the use of Pensioners of the Foundation, known as the **BROTHERS' LIBRARY** (about 2,500 vols.) ; it has been collected during the last hundred years, and contains modern books of a general character. The old monastic library was swept away in the wanton destruction that took place at the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII.

The **McIntyre Ethical Library** (2,500 vols.), belonging to the Union of Ethical Societies, 19, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C., was founded in 1896 with a view to providing members of the ethical movement, and more particularly lecturers and students, with standard works on ethics, philosophy, economics, and general literature. There are also several works on the Higher Criticism of the Bible. The Library is open free to Members and Associated Members of the Union of Ethical Societies, to Students of the School of Ethics, and to Members of the Emerson Club. Others can obtain the privilege of using it on payment of a subscription of 10s. 6d. per annum.

The **Folk-Lore Society** possesses a Library of a general character, consisting of a few hundred volumes housed at the quarters of the Royal Anthropological Institute, 3, Hanover Square, W. It is open only to Members of the Folk-Lore Society, and to Fellows of the Royal Anthropological Institute.

Amongst other general collections of small importance, which are the result of accidental accumulation rather than studied design, may be mentioned the libraries of the **Royal Society of Literature**, 20, Hanover Square, W., and of

the **Victoria Institute**, 8, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. The books are of a miscellaneous character, and have in most cases been presented by Members, for whom alone the collections are intended.

Lambeth Public Libraries (154,000 vols.).—The Tate Central Library, Brixton Oval, S.W., contains 53,000 volumes of a general character, 33,000 of which are for reference. It possesses a special Bacon section, and a collection of books on Surrey and South London has been brought together at the Minet Library in Knatchbull Road.¹ There are Branches at Herne Hill Road (13,000 vols.), Kennington (15,000 vols.), Knatchbull Road (19,000 vols.), North Lambeth (12,000 vols.), South Lambeth Road (15,000 vols.), Upper Norwood² (9,000 vols.), and West Norwood (18,000 vols.).

Westminster Public Libraries (114,000 vols.).—The Buckingham Palace Road Library, S.W., (35,600 vols.) is strong in works on the fine arts, and has a good collection of music ; the South Audley Street Library, W., contains 15,000 volumes of a general character ; the St. Martin's Lane Library, W.C., (36,000 vols.) possesses a special collection of works on London, including a large number of local prints, maps, and pamphlets. The Great Smith Street Library, S.W., is a general collection of about 27,400 volumes. A bequest from Dean Stanley added 2,000 standard works in 1881, and 1,200 volumes in 1883. The books are not kept together as a separate collection, but are embodied in the general stock of the Library, both for lending and reference purposes. The Committee have for some time had under consideration a proposal for the formation of a Central Reference Library in which to concentrate the present separate reference collections.

Wandsworth Public Libraries (90,666 vols.).—Under the powers granted by the London Government Act of 1899, five parishes, Clapham, Putney, Streatham, Tooting, and Wandsworth, were formed into the borough of Wandsworth. In all these parishes except Tooting the Public Library Acts had been adopted, Boards of Commissioners

¹ The Minet Library, Knatchbull Road, is a joint library between the boroughs of Lambeth and Camberwell. See page 44.

² The Public Library at Upper Norwood is a joint library between Lambeth and Croydon.

appointed, and Libraries established. Consequently, on the formation of the borough, no less than six Libraries, viz., Clapham, Putney, Streatham, with the Balham Branch, Wandsworth, with the Allfarthing Lane Branch, were handed over to the Council, which then adopted the Acts for the remainder of the borough. At present there are eight libraries in the borough. The Public Library, North Side, Clapham Common, S.W., (17,000 vols.) is of a general character, and possesses a reference library. The Newnes Public Library, Putney, S.W., (13,166 vols.) contains a reference department in which the books are placed on open shelves. There is a good supply of works on science, technology, and art. The Tate Library, Streatham, S.W., (19,500 vols.) includes a good collection of modern historical, technical, and scientific works. There is a Branch Library with 12,500 volumes at Balham, and a Public Library with 8,500 volumes at Tooting. The Public Library, West Hill, Wandsworth, S.W., (20,000 vols.) possesses, in addition to its General Library, a local collection, and the Blackmore collection of works on Gibraltar and North Africa. It is provided with recent science textbooks, which help to meet the requirements of Students at the Wandsworth Technical Institute and the Putney School of Art. There are Branches at Allfarthing Lane and Earlsfield. All the Libraries in the borough are well provided with standard works in every branch of literature, and are extensively used by Teachers and Students attending University Extension and other lectures.

Camberwell Public Libraries (88,514 vols.). — The Central Library, Peckham Road, S.E., (29,528 vols.) possesses, besides a good general library, special collections on Shakespeare (400 vols.) and London (400 vols.), and a music library, including music scores, history, theory, &c., of about 1,000 volumes. Students of French and German have also been catered for. A special Ruskin collection is being formed, and already includes several drawings by Ruskin, and about 50 volumes with autographs of either John Ruskin or his father. One of the treasures of the library is a collection of paintings, photographs, curios, and personal relics relating to Sir Richard Burton, together with an almost complete set of his works, many of which contain his manuscript notes. There are five District Libraries in the Borough: Dulwich (13,771 vols.), Nunhead (8,346 vols.), North Camberwell (6,901 vols.), the Livesey Library, Old

Kent Road (10,968 vols.), and the Minet Library, Knatchbull Road (19,000 vols.), which is a joint library between the boroughs of Lambeth and Camberwell. Through the generosity of Mr. William Minet the last named Library possesses a fine collection of topographical books, prints, maps, &c., relating to the county of Surrey. The books in the other District Libraries are of a general character.

Southwark Public Libraries (84,105 vols.).—The Central Library, Walworth Road, S.E., (41,830 vols.) includes special collections of works relating to Southwark, Harvard and Harvard University, Shakespeare, Dante, and sociology. There are four Branches: Southwark Bridge Road District Library (17,573 vols.), Borough Road District Library (13,408 vols.), Blackfriars Road District Library (5,900 vols.), and Old Kent Road District Library (5,394 vols.).

Islington Public Libraries (76,000 vols.).—At the Central Library, Holloway Road, N., (33,000 vols.) there is a good reference department with some special facilities for the accommodation of Students. There is a large supply of scientific, technical, art, and literary journals, including American, French, and German magazines, and the department has been specially designed to keep the text-book side of the Library well up to date. A notable feature of the lending department is the provision of a collection of the best music of all kinds in bound volumes. There are two Branches: the North Library, Manor Gardens, N. (26,000 vols.), and the West Library, Thornhill Square, N. (17,000 vols.). The Libraries are organised on the safeguarded open access system, by which admission is granted to the books as they stand on the shelves in close classified order. At each of the Libraries, encyclopædias, dictionaries of languages, historical reference books, atlases, and all kinds of working reference books can be consulted without the need of application forms, or the intervention of an assistant.

Stepney Public Libraries (68,600 vols.).—The Borough Reference Library, Bancroft Road, Mile End Road, E., (19,000 vols.) is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of East London College, Mile End Road, and possesses one of the most commodious reading rooms in East London. It is provided with the best books of reference, students' aids and standard works, and possesses



READING ROOM OF THE PUBLIC REFERENCE LIBRARY,
STEPNEY.

a collection of maps, prints, &c., relating to the history of East London. A number of books were received from the People's Palace Library on its dispersal some five years ago. Students' lockers are provided free to persons who use the Library regularly for private study. There are three popular Lending Libraries: Whitechapel (27,400 vols.), St. George-in-the-East (11,200 vols.), and Limehouse (11,000 vols.). A branch of the Borough Reference Library, including a special collection of Judaica, is attached to the Whitechapel Library. The policy of the Libraries is, however, to centralise the reference work by concentrating the more important and costly books at the Borough Reference Library. A collection of books for the blind has been formed at the St. George-in-the-East Library.

Kensington Public Libraries (66,600 vols.).—At the Central Library, Kensington High Street, W., (35,600 vols.) is housed, amongst other collections, the greater part of the library of Sir Richard Burton, which mainly consists of travels and philology. The Library pays particular attention to British, especially London, topography, and to books relating to art and artists. There are Branch Libraries at North Kensington (17,500 vols.), and in the Old Brompton Road (13,500 vols.).

Lewisham Public Libraries (57,230 vols.).—The Central Library, High Street, Lewisham, S.E., possesses 17,200 volumes. There are five Branches in the Borough: Forest Hill (10,243 vols.), Manor House, Lee (8,905 vols.), Lower Sydenham (8,713 vols.), Brockley (8,583 vols.), and Hither Green, Catford (3,586 vols.). There are no special characteristics attached to the Libraries.

Battersea Public Libraries (56,879 vols.). — The Central Library, Lavender Hill, S.W., (39,553 vols.) has special collections of works on London and local history; architecture, decoration and allied subjects are well represented. There are two Branches: Lurline Gardens (9,042 vols.), and Lammas Hall (8,284 vols.).

Hampstead Public Libraries (56,755 vols.) are generally strong in art and history; theology, Greek and Latin classics, science and technology are fairly well represented. A number of publications of scientific, antiquarian,

and philological societies are available for reference, and there is a local collection. The Central Library (32,558 vols.) is in Finchley Road, N.W. Its reference department contains some hundreds of works of general reference which are placed upon open shelves, and students' alcoves afford special facilities for quiet research. The most notable characteristic of the reference department is the library of the late Professor Henry Morley, which contains a good selection of early or contemporary editions of English and foreign standard writers of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. Amongst the first editions may be mentioned Francis Meres's *Palladis Tamia*, 1593; Thomas Shelton's translation of *Don Quixote*, 1612-20; and Lyly's *Euphues and his England*, 1580, of which no other copy is known. In the Reading Room is preserved the Dalziel Collection of wood engravings executed by the brothers Dalziel; it comprises 250 framed India proofs, and was presented for permanent exhibition by Gilbert Dalziel in 1909. There are four Branch Libraries: Belsize (8,180 vols.), Kilburn (8,667 vols.), Heath (3,750 vols.), and West End (3,600 vols.).

Woolwich Public Libraries (52,750 vols.).—The Central Library, William Street, Woolwich, (25,000 vols.) possesses what is probably the most important collection of literature dealing with Kent that exists. It is also specially rich in works on botany, horticulture, agriculture, and several branches of nature study. The Plumstead Branch Library (19,250 vols.) in the borough of Woolwich contains the sociological collection of Joseph Edwards, and the Skipwith Collection, containing the proceedings of archæological and historical societies, and many valuable works on cognate subjects. The Eltham Library (8,500 vols.), also in this borough, is particularly strong in literature and fine art. Special borrowing privileges have been accorded to Students of the University of London, who are provided with an introduction signed by the Goldsmiths' Librarian of the University of London.

Chelsea Public Library, Manresa Road, S.W., (52,000 vols.) is a good all-round general library, kept well supplied with the most recent books, and includes collections of local prints, drawings, and portraits, which are arranged in the galleries. Special borrowing facilities are given to Students of the South-Western Polytechnic, with which the

Library co-operates ; consequently a good supply of works on philosophy, economics, science, technology, art, and history is provided. The Library possesses an extensive collection of works on vocal and instrumental music. The Branch Library in Harrow Road, W., was transferred to Paddington, under the London Government Act, in April, 1901.

Shoreditch Public Libraries (44,236 vols.). — The Hoxton Central Library, N., (25,108 vols.) includes a local collection, and contains good sections of works on the fine arts, London topography, and Shakespeare. An effort is being made to meet the wants of those engaged in the furniture and allied trades. The Haggerston Branch Library, N.E., possesses 19,128 volumes.

Hammersmith Public Libraries (42,760 vols.) are strong in history, biography and musical scores ; the fine and useful arts, and voyages and travels are fairly well represented. The Carnegie (Central) Library, Hammersmith, W., possesses 17,742 volumes ; there are three Branches : Ravenscourt Park, W. (12,105 vols.), Shepherd's Bush, W. (12,095 vols.), and College Park, N.W. (818 vols.).

The **Bishopsgate Institute Library**, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C., contains about 42,500 volumes representative of all branches of literature. A notable feature is the collection of standard legal works, books on accountancy, book-keeping, and business manuals. The art, science, and technical sections are also very complete, and there is a good muster of dictionaries and other works of reference. The Library has a valuable section of books on the history and topography of London, and a permanent exhibition of London prints. It also possesses the George Howell collection of works on economics and sociology. The reference department is open to the general public, and the loan of books for home reading, though generally restricted to persons resident or employed in the City, is granted to others on the production of a satisfactory guarantee, or on payment of a deposit.

Bermondsey Public Libraries (41,117 vols.). — At the Central Library, Spa Road, S.E., (20,091 vols.) are good collections of works on architecture, the fine arts, the leather

tanning industry, and London topography, as well as a fairly representative collection of Bermondsey literature. There are two Branches : the Rotherhithe Library (11,565 vols.), and the St. Olave's Library (9,461 vols.).

Bethnal Green Public Library, N.E., (40,000 vols.) was founded in 1876, and is supported by voluntary contributions. It possesses a medical library which formerly belonged to Charles Welch, and a set of the Patent Office specifications and publications is available for reference.

Cripplegate and West City Free Libraries (39,818 vols.).—The Main Library, Cripplegate Institute, Golden Lane, E.C., consists of a lending department with 24,224 volumes, and a reference department with 3,459 volumes. The reference department comprises a select collection of scientific, artistic, and other works, special attention having been paid to books of design with coloured plates. The collection of books of design is extensive, and is applied to the following of our Home manufactures : carpets, rugs, lace, tapestries, embroideries, silks, and other textile fabrics. There is also a special collection of books on art design as applied to bookbinding, pottery, furniture, stained glass, and most of the industrial arts. Works on architecture, painting, illumination, and engraving are well represented. The reference and lending departments are available to those resident or employed in the western half of the City ; the Parish of St. Luke's, Middlesex, enjoys an equal right of borrowing from the lending departments. The Cripplegate Libraries are also available to holders of borrower's tickets issued by St. Bride Institute Library. The news and magazine rooms are open to the general public. There are Branch Libraries at 69, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C. (7,598 vols.), and at St. Luke's Institute, Radnor Street, E.C. (4,537 vols.) ; also a joint library at St. Bride Institute, which is described below.

Fulham Public Libraries (38,500 vols.) contain a selection of publications on all subjects, and are kept supplied with new books. The stock of the Libraries has recently been revised, and many valuable additions have been made. The new Central Library (25,613 vols.), 598, Fulham Road, S.W., contains a good reference library on the open access system, where special provision is made for Students.

There are two Branches : the South Library, Wandsworth Bridge Road, S.W. (6,542 vols.), and the North Library, Lillie Road, S.W. (6,345 vols.).

Poplar Public Libraries (37,479 vols.) are fairly strong in books on engineering and shipbuilding, and possess a local collection. A collection of books for the blind has also been formed. There are four District Libraries in the Borough : Poplar (13,733 vols.), Bow (9,583 vols.), Bromley (9,293 vols.), and Cubitt Town (4,870 vols.).

Stoke Newington Public Libraries.—The Library in Church Street, Stoke Newington, N., (33,200 vols.) is a general working library, in which biography, history, topography and belles-lettres predominate. Science and art are well represented, as are also general works of reference, and dictionaries and grammars of foreign languages. The reading room contains a valuable collection of prints relating to Stoke Newington and the neighbourhood, and mezzotint and other portraits of historical interest, forming part of the bequest of E. J. Sage. There is also a special collection of local literature.

Finsbury Public Libraries (32,741 vols.) possess special collections on art metal work, optical trades, watch and clock making, jewellery, and costume and ornament. The Central Library (27,619 vols.) is in Skinner Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.; there are two Branch Libraries : Pentonville (2,270 vols.), and St. Sepulchre (2,852 vols.).

Hackney Public Libraries are in course of development. The Central Public Library, Mare Street, N.E., was opened in 1908, and contains about 28,000 volumes, and 2,000 prints of local interest. It includes a special collection of books, manuscripts, maps, plans, prints, and drawings relating to Hackney, originally brought together by John Robert Daniel Tyssen (uncle of the late Lord Amherst of Hackney), formerly steward of the Manor of Hackney.¹

Holborn Public Libraries (26,000 vols.) are of a general character, and provided with works of reference. The Central Library, High Holborn, W.C., (13,000 vols.)

¹ The Tyssen Collection of the writings of Hackney Nonconformist Ministers is in the Guildhall Library (see page 34).

possesses a local collection ; there is a Branch Library in John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. (13,000 vols.).

Greenwich Public Libraries (24,000 vols.).—Two Libraries have recently been opened in the borough, and special prominence is given to modern scientific works. The reference department is in course of formation.

St. Bride Institute Library, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C., was formed by a joint scheme between St. Bride Foundation and the Cripplegate Foundation for the establishment of lending and reference libraries to meet the requirements of the neighbourhood, and was opened to the public in 1895. It is managed by the governing body of St. Bride Foundation, and is partly supported by funds received from the Cripplegate Foundation. The Library contains about 14,500 volumes, 3,000 of which are books of reference, and specially devoted to the needs of Journalists. The collection of dictionaries of languages is fairly comprehensive, and the Library is well supplied with indexes, concordances, books of quotations, and the like. Some books relating to the district and an interesting collection of local pamphlets have lately been added. It is open free to those resident or employed in the western half of the City, and borrowers' tickets are interchangeable between St. Bride Institute Library and the Cripplegate Libraries.

For St. Bride Foundation Technical Reference Library, see SPECIAL LIBRARIES : *Printing*.

Paddington, Queen's Park Public Library, 666, Harrow Road, W., (11,300 vols.) possesses no special characteristic. The lending library is only available to residents in Queen's Park Ward.

Deptford Public Libraries (11,200 vols.).—There is a temporary Library at 221, New Cross Road, S.E., which contains books of a general character. A permanent Branch Library will shortly be erected in New Cross Road, and the site has been secured for the Central Library ; but there is at present no reference department.

St. Pancras Public Libraries are in course of development, and as yet, only one small Branch in Chester Road, Highgate, N., with 10,744 volumes is open. It is of a general character.

Paddington Free Public Library (not a rate-supported library), 7, Bishop's Road, Bayswater, W., (4,800 vols.) is entirely of a popular character. Extensive contributions were made by Passmore Edwards.



SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

Accountancy.—The Library of the **Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales**, Moorgate Place, E.C., (5,200 vols.) consists of a collection of works on book-keeping and accountancy, law books, sets of the law reports, and miscellaneous reference books, as well as a large collection of Company balance sheets in guard books. The chief feature of the Library is the collection of works on book-keeping and accounts, more than 800 in number, which includes the earliest printed book on book-keeping,¹ and the first printed English work on the subject at present known,² as well as many other early books. It is open to Members of the Institute, and also, with certain restrictions, to articulated pupils of Members obtaining a card from the Librarian. The Library being mainly for purposes of reference and study, books, pamphlets and newspapers may not be removed from the Institute.

The Library of The **Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors**, 50, Gresham Street, Bank, E.C., (5,000 vols.) is intended to supply the needs of Accountants in practice, and of Students studying for accountancy examinations. The collection mainly consists of treatises on book-keeping, accounts and auditing, and legal works bearing upon the duties of an Accountant in relation to auditing, trusteeships, bankruptcy, company law, arbitrations, receiverships, etc. The library contains a very complete collection of the latest issues of the published accounts of the leading municipalities throughout the country. It is open only to Members of the Society, and Students preparing for the examinations of the Society. Books may be borrowed for home use.

¹ *Sūma de arithmetica, geometria proportioni et proportionalita*, of Paccioli de Burgo, printed at Venice by Paganinus de Paganino in 1494.

² *A Briefe Instruction and maner how to keepe bookes of Accompts*, by John Mellis, printed at London by John Windet in 1588. In the preface Mellis says: "I am but the renuer and reviver of an auncient old copie printed here in London the 14 of August, 1543 . . . set forth by one Hugh Oldcastle, Scholemaster." But no copy of Oldcastle's book is known.

There are also small lending libraries of works on book-keeping and accountancy belonging to The **London Association of Accountants**, Balfour House, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., and The **Institution of Certified Public Accountants**, Coventry House, South Place, Finsbury, E.C. They are available to Members free, and in the case of The London Association of Accountants, special arrangements can be made for other Students to use the Library.

See also *Law*; *Mathematics*; and the Library of the **Chartered Institute of Secretaries**, under *Economics*.

Agriculture and Land.—The Library of The **Surveyors' Institution**, 12, Great George Street, S.W., consists of over 10,000 volumes, the greater number of which are professional text-books on agriculture, land agency, building, valuation, and the like. It also includes over 1,200 volumes on British topography, comprising all the great County histories, and about 1,000 works on legal subjects of special interest to Surveyors. The Library is for reference purposes, and its use is confined to Members and Students of the Institution.

The Library of the **Board of Agriculture and Fisheries**, 8, Whitehall Place, S.W., (7,000 vols.) contains a large number of works relating to all branches of agriculture, including foreign periodicals and official publications. It is open to Students and other persons interested in agriculture. Books may be borrowed by post under certain conditions. The Library has not yet been fully catalogued.

The Library of the **Royal Agricultural Society of England**, 16, Bedford Square, W.C., (6,000 vols.) possesses the chief standard books on agricultural subjects, including the principal agricultural newspapers and periodicals. A number of early economic works from the library of Arthur Young form part of the collection. The Library is for reference purposes only, and is for the use of the Governors and Members of the Society.

See also *Auctioneering*; *Botany*; *Chemistry*; *Economics*; *Horticulture*; *Law*; *Science*; *Zoology*; and the Library of the **South-Eastern Agricultural College**, under the LIBRARIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Anthropology.—The Library of the **Royal Anthropological Institute**, 50, Great Russell Street, W.C., (5,000

vols.) consists of works on anthropology, ethnology, folklore, and prehistoric archæology. Books can be borrowed only by Fellows, but the Library is open for purposes of reference to persons specially recommended.

See also *Natural History* ; *Science*.

Archæology.—The Library of the **Society of Antiquaries**, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., (40,000 printed books and a large number of MSS.) is chiefly devoted to archæological subjects, and is rich in early printed books and works on topography, heraldry, and numismatics. Amongst its chief benefactors may be mentioned Sir Augustus Wollaston Franks, J. W. K. Eyton, and Albert Way, the antiquary, whose collection of lexicographical works is one of the features of the Library. It also possesses a collection of books on pageants and kindred subjects formerly belonging to Frederick William Fairholt, which was acquired in 1866 by his bequest. This collection includes descriptions and engravings of processions and ceremonies of coronations, from the coronation of Charles V., Emperor of Germany, to that of George IV., King of Great Britain and Ireland, and memorials of public entries into cities by Kings and Princes from 1514 to 1822, as well as illustrated accounts of processions, fêtes and theatrical representations on the occasion of royal marriages (1566–1769), births and baptisms (1616–1682), and funeral obsequies of persons of note (1608–1759). Its range also covers books relating to tournaments and ecclesiastical festivals, and solemn theatrical performances on various occasions. The Library is available for use by Fellows of the Society for purposes of reference and borrowing. Other Students who are introduced by a Fellow may be admitted to the Library for a period not exceeding one week, to consult printed books, and manuscripts not of a private nature.

The Library at **Sir John Soane's Museum**, 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., (7,800 vols.) contains a collection of books on antiquities and architecture published previous to 1837, and of architectural drawings from the 17th to the early 19th century. It possesses an inlaid copy of the first folio of Shakespeare, sumptuously bound by Mackinlay for James Boswell the younger. There are no recent books in the Library. It is open free to Students for reference purposes on appointment with the Curator.

See also *Heraldry and Genealogy*; *Numismatics*; the Library of the **Victoria and Albert (Art) Museum**, under *Art*; and the **Yates Library** at University College, under LIBRARIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Archæology, Biblical.—The Library of the **Society of Biblical Archæology**, 37, Great Russell Street, W.C., (1,000 vols.) possesses works on Egyptology, Assyriology, and Biblical Archæology in general. The Library is for the use of Members only. With a few exceptions in the case of large folios and works containing loose plates, books may be borrowed for home use.

See also *Palestine*; *Theology*; the Library at **Jews' College**, under *Literature, Oriental*; and the **Edwards Library** at University College, under LIBRARIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Archæology, Classical.—The Library of the **Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies**, 22, Albemarle Street, W., (4,000 vols.) consists of classics and works on classical archæology, as well as a large collection of negatives, photographs, and lantern slides. Members and Student-Associates are entitled to read in the Library; only Members can borrow books.

Archæology, Oriental, see *Literature, Oriental*.

Archæology, Prehistoric, see *Anthropology*.

Architecture and Building Construction.—The Library of The **Royal Institute of British Architects**, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, W., (17,000 vols.) which consists of reference and loan departments, has been formed by donations, bequests, and purchases, and is now one of the most complete architectural libraries in existence. It contains rare and valuable editions of foreign works, including an almost complete set of editions of Vitruvius, the first edition of John Shute's *First and chief groundes of architecture* (1563), and an important collection of works on the arts related to architecture. A feature of the Library is a collection of rare original drawings, including the well-known Burlington-Devonshire Collection, which contains the architectural drawings of Palladio, Inigo Jones, and others. The original drawings also comprise works by

F. and G. Galli Bibiena, W. Burges, J. K. Colling, G. Devey, T. L. Donaldson, J. M. Lockyer, W. Eden Nesfield, A. W. N. Pugin, Nicholas Revett, Sir Robert Smirke, James Stuart, John Talman, Charles Texier, Robert Wood and James Dawkins, etc. The loan collection of books, largely increased in recent years, now forms an important department. The Library is available to Members of the Institute and to Students. Admission to outsiders is also granted on the recommendation of Members of the Institute, Professors of Colleges, Schoolmasters, and others, who are required to certify on a form to be obtained at the Institute as to the eligibility of the person recommended.

The Library of The **Architectural Association**, 18, Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W., contains 3,000 volumes, mainly on architecture. It is open only to Members of the Association, and books can be borrowed by them for home use.

The Library of The **Society of Architects**, Staple Inn Buildings, Holborn, W.C., (1,000 vols.) consists mainly of works on architecture, and the allied arts, crafts and sciences. The Reading Room is supplied with the principal architectural and building periodicals, and with the reports and transactions of various architectural societies. The use of the Library is confined to Members, Honorary Members, and Students of the Society, who are entitled to borrow books for home study.

The Technical Library at **Carpenters' Hall**, London Wall, E.C., consists of approximately 750 volumes, and comprises books and journals dealing with architecture, building construction, carpentry, plumbing, sanitation, and cognate subjects. It includes a donation from Sir Henry Harben, a Past Master of the Carpenters' Company, of 63 volumes, which are for the most part expensive works reserved for reference only. Other books, with a few exceptions, can be borrowed for home use. Some 200 volumes have been lent to University College, King's College, and the Company's Trades Training Schools in Great Tichfield Street, for use by Students of those institutions. The Library at Carpenters' Hall is available to the Livery of the Carpenters' Company, to Students preparing for the Company's examinations, and to other persons on payment of a deposit of five shillings, provided they are introduced either

by a Liveryman of the Company, a representative of a learned Society, or some well-known employer connected with the building trade.

A useful collection of building trade catalogues has been filed and indexed by The **Architects' Technical Bureau**. These are housed at 24, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, W.C., and can be consulted there by subscribers to the Bureau.

A small collection of books dealing with building has been formed by the **Institute of Builders**, 31 & 32, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C., but is available only to Members of the Institute.

See also *Hygiene and Sanitary Engineering*; the Library at Sir John Soane's Museum, under *Archæology*; the Libraries of the Victoria and Albert (Art) Museum and of the Royal Academy of Arts, under *Art*; and the Patent Office Library, under *Science*.

Art.—The Library of the **Victoria and Albert (Art) Museum**, South Kensington, S.W., (about 120,000 vols., supplemented by a large collection of photographs), which was founded in 1837¹, is perhaps the finest special library devoted to the literature of art in the world. It contains ancient and modern books on the fine and applied arts, including works in manuscript, many early and rare printed books, and most of the large and expensive works on art and the history of art recently issued in this country and abroad. Other classes of books, on subjects not exclusively connected with art, are acquired for the incidental information on art that they contain (as topographical works, transactions of antiquarian societies, collections of inventories, etc.), or because the illustrations contained in them provide material for the use of designers and other artists (as books on animals, plants, etc.). The Library includes collections of books on heraldry, anatomy for artists, etc., and a number of works of reference. Book-bindings, illuminated manuscripts, and examples of fine printing, book-ornament and book-illustration, have been acquired, together with an extensive collection of the literature of these subjects. An exhibition of fine specimens

¹ The Library was commenced in 1837 for the use of Students at the Government School of Design at Somerset House. In 1852 it was moved to Marlborough House. It was there made available to the public, and from that time it has formed part of the Museum. In 1857 the Library was brought to South Kensington.

of book-production, drawn from the Library, is on view in the new Museum buildings. The complete series of a great many English and foreign periodicals and antiquarian serials concerned with art, may be consulted in the Library. Arrangements are made with the object of affording readers the use of new books and periodicals as soon as possible after their publication.

In the same building are the DYCE, FORSTER, AND JONES LIBRARIES, which together number about 35,000 volumes. The Dyce Library, which was bequeathed by Alexander Dyce in 1869, is remarkably rich in English dramatic literature, and includes many rare original editions of old plays.¹ In it are copies of the first two folio editions of Shakespeare (both are also in the Forster Library, and the first three editions in the Jones Library), and several early quartos of single plays. It also comprises a collection of classical and Italian literature. The Forster Library, which was bequeathed by John Forster, biographer of Dickens, in 1876, is rich in later English literature, and in works on history, biography, and travels. It contains the first edition of *Gulliver's Travels*, 1726, with Swift's corrections in his own handwriting, the original manuscripts of several of Charles Dickens' novels, and many rare editions of works by him and other English authors. It includes also three notebooks of Leonardo da Vinci, illustrated with drawings, the Garrick correspondence and other autographs, and collections of rare pamphlets, proclamations, &c. The Jones Library, which was bequeathed in 1882 by John Jones, a tailor in Waterloo Place, contains about 780 books, chiefly English poetry and history. These collections are accessible to the public, works from all of them being issued for use in the Reading Rooms of the Library.

The Library of the **Royal Academy of Arts**, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., (10,000 vols.) commenced with a few volumes which were housed in a small room at Somerset House about the year 1769. In 1838 the Library was removed to Trafalgar Square, and deposited in the building which is

¹ A small collection (197 vols.) of dramatic literature is possessed by the Academy of Dramatic Art, 62, Gower Street, W.C., and is available to students of the Academy and others officially connected with it. The Guildhall Library possesses a fine collection of early plays, many of which were purchased at the Gaisford sale in 1890. See also the library of the Garrick Club mentioned on page 8.

now occupied by the National Gallery. In 1875 the collection, which had by that time grown to about 4,000 volumes, was transferred to Burlington House. The Library specialises in works on the fine arts, and, though small, is choice and valuable. Almost all the art galleries and collections in Europe are represented by illustrated monographs published by the governments of the countries in which they exist. These have been supplemented of late by autotype reproductions of notable pictures, frescoes, drawings, statues, and architectural designs and monuments. Biographies of most artists of note are to be found in the Library, as well as writings dealing with the practice and methods adopted in all times by artists. One of the features of the Library is a large collection of engravings, ancient and modern, some of which are of great rarity. The Library enshrines the note-books of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and sketch and note-books of Thomas Stothard, Benjamin West, Sir David Wilkie, Sir John Gilbert, Lord Leighton, and other Members of the Royal Academy. Anyone outside the Academy, who wishes to consult the books, can obtain leave to do so on the production of a letter of recommendation to the Librarian from some well-known person.

The **Eastlake Library** at the National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, W.C., (8,000 vols.) consists chiefly of works on the fine arts, and biographies of artists. It was collected by Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A., formerly Director of the National Gallery, and purchased by the Government in 1869. Its contents have been added to by purchases made out of annual grants voted by Parliament. The Library is principally used by the Trustees and Director, but applications for permission to consult any special work are readily complied with by the authorities of the National Gallery.

See also *Architecture*; *Music*; and the **Field Fine Arts Library** at University College, under LIBRARIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Arts, Fine, see *Art*.

Arts, Useful.—See *Agriculture*; *Architecture and Building Construction*; *Art*; *Brewing*; *Chemistry*; *Engineering*; *Gas Manufacture*; *Horticulture*; *Hygiene and Sanitary Engineering*; *Medicine*; *Mining and Metallurgy*; *Photo-*

graphy; Printing; Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering; and the Patent Office Library, under Science.

Astronomy.—The **Royal Astronomical Society**, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., possesses a library of astronomical works, ancient and modern, (14,000 vols. and a few MSS.) including a large number of serial publications. Fellows are entitled to use the Library and to borrow books. Special permission to read in the Library is sometimes accorded to Students engaged in serious work, who are not Fellows of the Society, on application to the President or one of the Secretaries.

The **British Astronomical Association**, Sion College, Victoria Embankment, E.C., possesses a lending library of about 2,500 volumes on astronomical subjects. Its use is restricted to Members of the Association, who are entitled to borrow books for home reading.

See also *Horology; Mathematics; Meteorology; Science.*

Auctioneering.—The **Auctioneers' Institute of the United Kingdom**, 34, Russell Square, W.C., possesses a library of about 1,000 volumes, which was founded in 1901 and developed largely through the generosity of James Boyton, J. H. Townsend Green, and his father, the late James Green. It contains works on the technical side of auctioneering, valuing, estate agency, surveying, and allied professional subjects, and is also furnished with recent text-books required for the examinations of the Institute. The use of the Library is confined to Members, Associates, and Students proposing to enter for the examinations of the Institute, and books may be borrowed for home study.

See also *Agriculture and Land.*

Banking and Currency, see Economics.

Bibliography.—See the Library of The **Bibliographical Society** at the British Library of Political Science, under *Economics and Political Science*; and **St. Bride Foundation Technical Reference Library**, under *Printing*.

Biography, English.—See the Library of The **Genealogical and Biographical Society**, under *Heraldry and Genealogy*.

Biology and Microscopy.—The **Royal Microscopical Society**, 20, Hanover Square, W., possesses a library of about 4,000 volumes, inclusive of periodicals and pamphlets. The works are chiefly on biology and microscopy. The Library is open only to Fellows of the Society, by whom books may be borrowed for home use.

See also *Botany* ; *Entomology* ; *Natural History* ; *Physiology* ; *Science* ; *Zoology*.

Botany.—The Library of the **Royal Botanical Gardens**, Kew, Surrey, (24,000 vols.) consists of books on systematic botany, geographical botany, pathological botany, and practical botany. It includes about 300 current periodicals. The Library is worked in connection with the Herbarium and Laboratory. Admission to the Library can be obtained by Botanists engaged in original work, on application to the Director or the Keeper.

See also *Agriculture* ; *Horticulture* ; *Natural History* ; *Pharmacy* ; *Science*.

Brewing.—The Library of The **Institute of Brewing** (London Section), Brewers' Hall, Addle Street, E.C., contains about 950 volumes on brewing and allied sciences. It is open only to Members of the Institute.

See also the **Patent Office Library**, under *Science*.

Canada, see *India and the British Colonies*.

Chemistry.—The Library of the **Chemical Society**, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., (21,000 vols. and 4,000 pamphlets) which was founded in 1841, is a fine collection of works relating to chemistry and the allied sciences, including a special section of alchemical and early chemical works. It is open to Fellows and persons introduced by them, but only Fellows are entitled to borrow books. An introduction from a Fellow must be in writing, and is valid for one occasion only.

The Library of the **Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland**, 30, Bloomsbury Square, W.C., (2,200 vols.) consists mainly of reference works on chemistry and its practical applications. The use of the Library is restricted to Fellows, Associates, and registered Students. Its main object is, however, to provide books of reference for candi-

dates presenting themselves for the practical examinations of the Institute.

See also *Pharmacy; Photography; Science;* and the **Fownes and Graham Libraries** at University College, under **LIBRARIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**.

Civil Engineering, see *Engineering*.

Climatology, see *Meteorology*.

Colonies, British, see *India and the British Colonies*.

Commerce, see *Economics*.

Dentistry.—See the **London School of Dental Surgery**, and the **National Dental Hospital and College**, under **LIBRARIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**.

Drama, English.—See the **Dyce Library** at the Victoria and Albert (Art) Museum, under *Art*.

East.—See *Archæology, Biblical; India; Japan; Literature, Oriental; Mohammedanism; Palestine;* and the **Wesleyan College**, Richmond, under **LIBRARIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**.

Economics and Political Science.—The **British Library of Political Science** at the London School of Economics and Political Science, Clare Market, W.C., (50,000 vols.) includes standard works on political science, economics, and administration, as well as reports of English and foreign public administrative bodies, both central and municipal. One of its features is the collection of 50,000 modern pamphlets classified by subjects. The Library also possesses special collections illustrating particular subjects. The most valuable and extensive of them consists of the materials collected by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb for their *History of Trade Unionism and Industrial Democracy*. The Henry Hunt Hutchinson collection on Socialism and allied questions has been acquired partly by gifts of books and other documents, and partly by purchase from a fund provided by the trustees of the late Constance Hutchinson. Professor Borgeaud, of the University of Geneva, collected for the Library a complete set of documents illustrating the working of the Referendum and the Initiative in Switzerland,

and Mr. Graham Wallas made a similar but much more extensive collection, illustrating certain political problems of the United States. A collection of facsimiles of historical manuscripts has been made for the purpose of illustrating the handwriting and formulæ of different periods. A railway collection is in course of formation out of funds given by the greater railway companies of the Kingdom. The Library is not exclusively in connection with the teaching work of the School, but is open for reference to all Students of political and economic questions on certain conditions stated in the Rules, which can be obtained on application to the Librarian.

The Library of the Library Association has recently been deposited at the School of Economics, where it is available for use by Members and Associates of the Association, and (for reference only) by general readers. The Council of the Library Association hope that some scheme may be devised for co-ordinating the work of the library with that of the Greenwood Collection at Manchester. The Libraries of the Bibliographical Society (600 vols.) and the Child Study Society¹ (200 vols.) have been deposited in the same way.

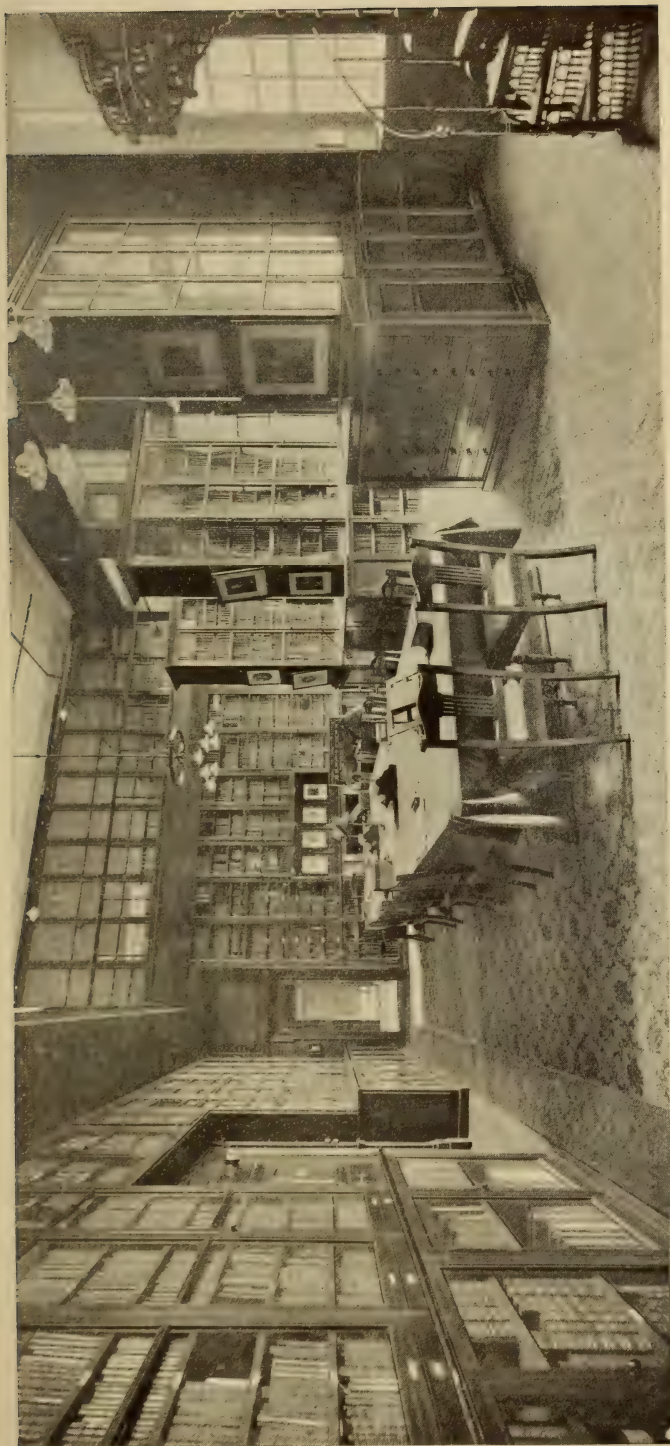
The Library of the **Royal Statistical Society**, 9, Adelphi Terrace, W.C., (50,000 vols.) possesses a large collection of the official returns of all countries, and also works of individual authors on statistical and economic subjects. Fellows are entitled to use the Library and to borrow books. In special cases Students recommended by a Member of the Council may read in the Library.

The Gladstone Library (24,460 vols. and 20,150 pamphlets) was founded in connection with the **National Liberal Club**, Whitehall Place, S.W., as a memorial of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and was formally inaugurated by Mr. Gladstone himself on May 2nd, 1888. History in all its branches, political science, and economics are liberally represented. The Library also contains a large number of

¹ In this connection it may be remarked that the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children possesses an interesting collection of cuttings from the Press of this country, and, in a small degree, of other countries, relating to many of the problems affecting child life, as well as reports and enquiries of Committees and Government Departments, and reports of Societies for the prevention of cruelty to children throughout the world. These are housed at the Society's Central Office, 40, Leicester Square, W.C., where they can be referred to by anyone who is interested in the question.

standard works in general literature and books of reference, thus discharging the double function of being a special historical, political, and economic library as well as a club library. A part of the sum subscribed in memory of Prof. James E. Thorold Rogers, who died in 1890, was devoted to the purchase of a collection of Greek and Latin classics, and on the death of Mr. Gladstone in 1898, a special memorial fund was subscribed for the purchase of books. A special vote from the fund subscribed in memory of Sir William Harcourt on his death in 1904 was made for the purchase of works on law and constitutional history, and in 1902, 432 volumes from the Library of William Clarke were presented in his memory by Leonard Courtney on behalf of the William Clarke Memorial Committee. A special feature of the Gladstone Library is its large number of political pamphlets, many of which are rare and of great value to the historical student. They include the collection formed by Philip S. King, which was presented by his son Arthur W. Waterlow King, and a number of pamphlets presented by the representatives of Charles Bradlaugh and James Beal. The Library is open only to Members of the Club for purposes of reference.

*The **Goldsmiths' Company's Library of Economic Literature, University of London**, South Kensington, S.W., (40,000 vols. and pamphlets) is intended to serve as a basis for the study of the industrial, commercial, monetary, and financial history of the United Kingdom, as well as the development of economic science generally. The history of economic thought is practically complete so far as England is concerned, and very full in respect of the French Economists before and during the Revolution. There is a representative collection of American economics, and a fair representation of economic thought in Italy, Spain, Germany, and Holland. The following subjects, among others, will be found fully illustrated: the early history of English trade, Companies, and Colonies; Mercantilism and colonial policy; the navigation laws; Guilds and the towns; fairs and markets; interest and usury; early banking; the history of agriculture, enclosures, commons, allotments; the rise of foreign trade, especially of the East Indian, and the French and American trades; the Agrarian Revolution of the 18th century; the growth of English industries; machine industry; the Industrial Revolution; the large towns and



PHOTOGRAPH BY LANGLEY & SONS.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. READING ROOM OF THE GOLDSMITHS' LIBRARY.

their problems; municipal and political reform; factory legislation; trade unionism; friendly societies and savings banks; the co-operative movement; education; the condition of the people generally; Socialism in all its forms—Owenism, Chartism, the English socialistic movements generally, indigenous or imported, French, German, and American Socialism; emigration and population movements; the history of the poor law, and especially of the New Poor Law of 1834; the question of land tenure in England, Scotland, and Ireland; tariff policy in various countries, especially the Anti-Corn Law agitation, the German Zollverein, and the protectionist reaction in Europe and America after the Peace of 1815; financial policy and tax systems; the development of communication, roads, posts, canals, railways, and telegraphs; the growth and changes of foreign trade; competition, its modern developments, abuses, and regulation; the rise of great industrial and commercial combinations; the modern developments of banking; the history of currency and various currency systems; the history of prices and wages; index numbers; international monetary policy; the great markets for securities and produce; the history and theory of statistics; the mathematical theory of economics; public control and the economic functions of the State generally; economic criticism and social philosophy. It may be added that those interested in local history will find in the Library books or tracts printed in almost every part of the British dominions at home or abroad. Mention should also be made of the railway collection which formerly belonged to John Urpeth Rastrick; it includes his manuscript estimates, notebooks, plans, and a number of early pamphlets on English, American, and Indian railways. Other special collections include that of Richard Oastler on factories, a valuable set of Factory Commission and similar reports, and the Sabatier Collection of about 1,000 pieces on French monetary history, particularly of the Revolutionary Period. The Library possesses valuable sets of economic periodicals, a large number of which are in progress and kept up to date. There are several manuscripts of exceptional interest, autograph letters, portraits of Economists and Statesmen, views of institutions, bank notes, Acts of Parliament of special economic interest, a number of broadsides, and a collection of 1,500 political publications. As far as possible, all sides

in a controversy find due representation in the Library, and the object has been to mirror opinions, not to judge them. The books are for the most part picked copies, and many of the volumes are presentation copies to Statesmen and in sumptuous bindings. In numerous instances the Library possesses the author's own copy of his publication, and in some cases his corrected proofs for a second edition. The collection is of thirty years' growth, and it is admittedly one of the finest economic libraries in the world. It was purchased by the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths in 1901, and presented by them to the University of London in 1903, to be deposited in its Central Building. It is restricted to purposes of research and reference, and is open gratuitously to Students whose applications and recommendations are considered satisfactory by the Goldsmiths' Librarian of the University of London.

The **County Hall Library**, Spring Gardens, S.W., under the control of the London County Council, consists of the collection which belonged to the Metropolitan Board of Works, together with extensive additions which have been made by the Council. The Library is arranged in nine sections: Municipal histories and records; London histories and records; Local government; London local government¹; Local taxation; London local taxation; Statistics; Local government services; General reference books. The Library is for the use of Members and Officers of the London County Council only, but the Clerk of the Council is always ready to consider favourably requests for permission to use the Library from Students and others who are unable to find elsewhere materials for their particular work.

The **Chartered Institute of Secretaries**, 65, London Wall, E.C., contains several thousand volumes on Company law, economics, banking, accountancy, &c. It is much used by City Secretaries who are Members of the Institute.

The Library of The **British Institute of Social Service**, 11, Southampton Row, W.C., contains upwards of 1,825 volumes, 11,461 pamphlets, 230 photographs, and 20,900 newspaper and magazine cuttings. The most valuable

¹ A collection of publications on local government, County Council reports and minutes, Blue-books, and periodicals relating to the subject, has been formed by the County Councils Association, Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W. It can be referred to by Members and Officials of County Councils.

features of the Library are its detailed classification of books, and its collection of pamphlets and other ephemeral publications dealing with social questions. The Library is for reference purposes and is open free to any Student of social questions.

The Library of the **Institute of Bankers**, 34, Clement's Lane, E.C., (5,500 vols.) contains works on economics, dealing mainly with banking and currency. It includes banking periodicals and parliamentary reports. The Library is open only to Members. They are entitled to take out books on making personal application or by letter addressed to the Secretary. Reference to the books by Students of the University of London is allowed, provided a letter of introduction from the Goldsmiths' Librarian is produced.

The Library of the **Charity Organisation Society**, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W., (4,500 vols.) consists chiefly of works on poor law, foreign and colonial charity, housing of the poor, thrift, friendly societies, emigration, temperance, and other economic and social subjects. The Library is intended for the use of Members of the Society, and other persons known to Members, who are interested in social questions. Books may be borrowed for home use.

The Library of the **Peace Society**, 47, New Broad Street, E.C., possesses a library of about 3,000 volumes; it consists mainly of books, periodicals and reports bearing on the objects of the Society, and includes works on questions of International Law. The Library is available for use by all *bonâ fide* Students who desire to consult it; application should in the first instance be made in writing to the Librarian.

The Library of the **London Chamber of Commerce**, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C., (2,000 vols.) consists mostly of commercial and legal handbooks, and of official trade returns, customs tariffs, and directories of all countries. The Library is only available for reference to Members of the Chamber and their representatives.

The Library of The **Women's Institute**, 92, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., consists of about 2,000 works for the most part bearing upon the social, political and legal position of women, including biographies of women, works on woman suffrage, woman labour, and other woman

questions. The Library is available only to Members of the Institute. Books may be borrowed for home use.

The **Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain**, 58 & 60, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., possesses a library of about 700 volumes of Socialistic and anti-Socialistic literature, parliamentary publications, and indexed press cuttings, to which additions are constantly being made. Special mention should be made of a large number of volumes of magazine and newspaper cuttings, pamphlets and reports dealing with the administrative affairs of municipal bodies in the United Kingdom. It is open for purposes of reference to Members of the Union.

The **Dale Library of Christian Sociology**, Browning Club, 197, Walworth Road, S.E., was founded by the Robert Browning Settlement in 1902 as a memorial of Dr. Robert William Dale, the Congregational divine, who was born in Walworth within a stone's throw of Browning Hall. The Library is restricted to purposes of reference, and will, when fully established, contain a thousand standard works bearing on what Dr. Dale described as "the relations of the Christian Faith to the improvement of the material condition of mankind and the reformation of social order." Already more than 700 volumes are on the shelves. It is open to Members of the Browning Club, and to other persons satisfactorily accredited, who obtain permission from the Warden.

The **British Committee of the International Federation for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice**, 17, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W., possesses a collection of about 250 bound volumes containing several hundred pamphlets, periodicals and Parliamentary reports relating to State regulation of vice (formerly known as the Contagious Diseases Acts), prostitution, and cognate subjects, especially in our own country and its dependencies. Serious investigators of the subject desirous of consulting the books should make application to the Committee.

The **Howard Association**, 43, Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C., has a library of about 250 volumes dealing with crime, and a collection of criminal statistics of all civilised countries. It is open to Members of the Association, and to others by appointment.

See also *Agriculture ; Education ; Geography ; History ; India and the British Colonies ; Insurance ; Law ;* the **George Howell Collection** at Bishopsgate Institute, under **GENERAL LIBRARIES** ; the **India Office Library**, under *Literature, Oriental* ; the Library of the **Salvation Army**, under *Theology* ; and the **Ricardo Library of Political Economy** at University College, under **LIBRARIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**.

Education.—The Library of the **Board of Education**, Charles Street, Whitehall, S.W., (20,000 vols.) is confined almost entirely to books dealing with the history, science and art of education, English and foreign, reports and memoirs relating to public instruction at home and abroad, and educational periodicals of all countries. There are a number of books on psychology, ethics and logic, and some which treat of sociology and political theories ; but these are only included as auxiliaries to the study of education. The Library is open to the public for purposes of reference.

The Library at the **Education Offices of the London County Council**, Victoria Embankment, W.C., consists mainly of that taken over from the School Board for London. The books deal for the most part with the theory and practice of education. The Library is generally speaking for the use of Members and Officers of the Council only, but requests from Students for permission to consult it are considered favourably by the Clerk of the Council in cases where they are unable to obtain materials for their work elsewhere.

The **College of Preceptors**, Bloomsbury Square, W.C., has a library (12,000 vols.), which consists of school textbooks, and works dealing with the theory and practice of education. The educational library of C. P. Mason, numbering several hundred books, was presented to the College by his widow ; it includes several valuable works. The use of the Library for reference and borrowing is restricted to Members of the College.

The Library of The **Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland**, 74, Gower Street, W.C., is composed of over 9,000 volumes, of which a large proportion are pedagogic (including some hundreds of books from the library of the late R. H. Quick), and the rest are school text-

books. The pedagogic books constitute the chief value of the Library, and are the largest circulating collection in England. The Library is open only to Members of the Guild.

The **National Union of Teachers**, Bolton House, 67 & 71, Russell Square, W.C., has a reference library containing upwards of 3,000 volumes, which are mainly school publications, present and past, and governmental reports. It is for the use of Members of the Union.

The **National Education Association**, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., possesses a library containing about 2,000 volumes and boxes of manuscript records and magazine cuttings on education. The collection includes reports of proceedings in Parliament, debates, parliamentary returns, and reports of local authorities, as well as magazine articles and pamphlets dealing with educational legislation, local administration, and school organisation. There are also files of the chief educational periodicals. The Library is open for reference to Members of the Association, and to all accredited persons who desire to consult it.

Macmillan & Company's Lending Library for Teachers has already been referred to on page 17.

See also *Economics*; and the **Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb**, and the **Libraries of Training Colleges**, under LIBRARIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Egyptology.—See *Archæology, Biblical*; and the **Edwards Library** at University College, under LIBRARIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Electrical Science.—See *Engineering*; *Science*; and the **Sir Charles Wheatstone Library** at King's College, and **Faraday House Library**, under LIBRARIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Engineering.—The Library of The **Institution of Civil Engineers**, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W., (40,800 vols., inclusive of 817 vols., in which are bound 15,000 pamphlets) contains, so far as can be ensured, all important works and treatises in the English language, and many foreign works, on every branch of engineering, as well as the transactions of the principal engineering societies of the world,

and the leading technical journals, British and foreign. It is for purposes of reference only, and is confined to the use of Members and Students of the Institution.

The Library of The **Institution of Electrical Engineers**, 92, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., (16,600 vols.) is one of the most complete collections of electro-technical literature in the world. It includes the Ronalds Library of early works on electricity and magnetism, which contains also some unpublished manuscripts by Sir Francis Ronalds on electricity, meteorology, drawing and surveying, as well as a journal of his tour in the Mediterranean, Egypt, Syria, and Greece, in 1819-20. The Library is open for reference to all Students; those who do not belong to the Institution must be introduced by a Member. The qualification for studentship of the Institution is to be engaged in the study of electrical engineering or science, either at some University or Technical College, or at electrical engineering Works.

The Library of The **Institution of Mechanical Engineers**, Storey's Gate, St. James's Park, Westminster, S.W., (15,000 vols.) consists of books and pamphlets relating to mechanical engineering. It is rich in bound sets of the transactions of engineering and other scientific societies, English and foreign, which are augmented each year by the addition of about 130 current volumes. The collection also includes bound sets of the principal engineering and technical journals, which increase at the rate of over 80 volumes annually. The Library is for the use of Members of the Institution, and, with a few exceptions, books may be borrowed by them for home use. Permission to refer to books in the Library is readily granted to accredited Students.

The Reference Library of The **Iron and Steel Institute**, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., (8,000 vols.) includes a collection of standard works relating to iron and steel, many of which were presented by Lady Siemens from the library of the late Sir William Siemens, and a representative collection of British and foreign technical journals, and transactions of engineering societies. It is available for the use of Members, and of Students introduced by them.

The Library of The **Society of Engineers** (Incorporated), 17, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., (2,800 vols.) contains

in the main works on engineering. With it has recently been incorporated the Library of the Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, the staple of which consisted of the transactions of engineering societies and technical journals. The Library is available for reference and borrowing purposes to corporate Members and Associates of the Society. Engineers provided with suitable introductions from a Member are allowed to consult the books in the Society's Reading Room.

The **Institute of Marine Engineers** (Incorporated), 58, Romford Road, Stratford, E., possesses a library of about 1,200 volumes, consisting mainly of engineering journals and transactions, and works on various branches of the subject. It is available to Members of the Institute, and, with certain restrictions, books may be borrowed for home use.

The **Junior Institution of Engineers** (Incorporated), 39, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., has a library of some 350 works on engineering for the use of its Members.

The **Incorporated Association of Municipal and County Engineers**, Westminster Chambers, 11, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., collects statistics, frequently in tabular form, of special value and interest to Municipal Engineers. These are available to Members of the Association, and to persons introduced by them.

See also *Mining; Science; Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering*.

Engineering, Sanitary, see *Hygiene and Sanitary Engineering*.

Entomology. — The Library of the **Entomological Society**, 11, Chandos Street, W., (8,000 vols.) includes a large part of the library of Henry Tibbats Stainton, F.R.S., his widow having bequeathed to the Society all his books and pamphlets of which it did not possess a copy. Many of these volumes formerly belonged to James Francis Stephens, the entomologist, whose library passed intact into Stainton's possession. Another important collection is a number of separate papers on Hemiptera (bound in twelve volumes), including some copied in manuscript, which were brought together by J. W. Douglas, and presented by Robert McLachlan, F.R.S. The Library is especially strong in

works on Lepidoptera. It also contains all the important periodicals and transactions of societies connected with entomology, both English and foreign. The Library is open to Fellows of the Society, and to persons introduced by them ; other applications are considered on their merits by the Librarian. Books can be consulted in the Reading Room or borrowed for home use.

See also *Biology ; Natural History ; Science ; Zoology*.

Esperanto.—The **British Esperanto Association** (Incorporated), 133-136, High Holborn, W.C., possesses a reference library of Esperanto literature, consisting of about 200 volumes. It is available for the use of Members.

Ethnology.—See the Library of the **Royal Anthropological Institute**, under *Anthropology* ; and the Library of The **Horniman Museum**, under *Natural History*.

Folk-lore.—See the Library of the **Royal Anthropological Institute**, under *Anthropology*.

French Protestantism, see *Huguenot History*.

Gas Manufacture.—The **Institution of Gas Engineers**, 39, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., possesses a library of some 300 volumes dealing with gas manufacture, works and lighting, gas analysis, and other matters connected with gas engineering. It is open to Members of the Institution, and most of the books are available to them for home use.

See also the **Patent Office Library**, under *Science*.

Genealogy, see *Heraldry and Genealogy*.

Geography.—The Library of the **Royal Geographical Society**, 1, Savile Row, Burlington Gardens, W., (50,000 vols.) contains works on the sciences connected with geography, and on voyages and travels. It is particularly rich in sets of transactions, periodicals and governmental publications, and there is an extensive collection of maps, charts and atlases. The Library is available to Fellows of the Society for purposes of reference and home reading, and is also open to persons introduced by them. Permission to read in the Library is also occasionally accorded to persons engaged in serious geographical research, on application to the Secretary. The MAP ROOM is open for public reference.

See also *India and the British Colonies ; Science.*

Geology.—The Library of the **Geological Society of London**, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., contains over 30,000 volumes bearing upon geology and cognate subjects, and about 2,000 geological maps. It possesses a large number of scientific periodical publications relating to geology, and transactions of English and foreign geological Societies. The Library is open to Fellows of the Society and to persons introduced by them. Fellows residing in the United Kingdom may borrow books for home use.

The Library of the **Geological Survey and Museum of Practical Geology**, Jermyn Street, S.W., (20,000 vols.) is purely geological in its scope, and includes British and foreign geological literature, and geological maps. It is the working library of the Geological Survey and Museum, and as such is private in character ; the public are admitted by courtesy. In addition to the working library, there is the official series of maps and sections prepared by the Geological Survey, including a large number of manuscript geological maps on the scale of 6 inches to 1 mile. To these maps the public have the right of access. The series of geological photographs of the British Association and of the Geological Survey and Museum are also kept in the Library. No books, pamphlets, maps or documents of any kind may be removed from the Library.

See also *Natural History ; Science ;* and the Library of the **Geologists' Association** at University College, under LIBRARIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Heraldry and Genealogy.—The **College of Arms**, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., possesses a fine heraldic and genealogical library of about 15,000 volumes, the largest and most valuable part of which consists of the manuscript Official Records of the College, and 'Collections' made by Officers of Arms. The Official Records comprise (1) Visitation Books from 21 Henry VIII. to 2 James II., containing the pedigrees and arms of the nobility and gentry ; (2) entries of miscellaneous pedigrees and arms of the nobility and gentry, which were made both during the period when Visitations were in use, and since that time ; (3) pedigrees and arms of the Peers, pursuant to the standing orders of

the House of Lords of May 11, 1767 ; (4) pedigrees and arms of Baronets, under a royal warrant of December 3, 1783, "for correcting and preventing abuses in the order of Baronets" ; (5) funeral certificates of the nobility and gentry ; (6) accounts of royal marriages, coronations and funerals ; (7) Earl Marshal's Books from the time of Queen Elizabeth, containing entries of such instruments and warrants under the royal sign manual as relate to the blood royal, licences from the crown for the change of surnames and arms, or for the acceptance of foreign honours, &c. ; (8) books and arms of the nobility and Knights of the Garter and Bath, and docketts or copies of all grants of arms to the present time. The 'Collections' contain unofficial copies of Visitations, pedigrees and arms, and copies and abstracts of various records of great genealogical and antiquarian value. Historical students will find a mine of interesting information in the Arundel manuscripts and the Talbot manuscripts (Shrewsbury Letters). There are 240 manuscripts from the collection of Augustine Vincent, Windsor Herald. At his death on January 11th, 162 $\frac{5}{8}$, they came into the possession of his son John, who was addicted to drink, and sold some of his father's literary treasures to pay his tavern bills. They were purchased by Ralph Sheldon, of Weston in Warwickshire, and bequeathed by him to the College of Arms. Transcripts of pedigrees and searches are charged for according to a fixed rate of fee ; these can be made either upon personal application or by correspondence. In exceptional cases individuals are allowed to examine the Arundel and Talbot MSS., but this is not a fixed rule.

The Library of The **Genealogical and Biographical Society**, 38, Conduit Street, W., (1,200 vols.) which is in course of formation, contains already several standard works on genealogy and English biography, and some valuable records in manuscript. It is a reference library and is for the use of Members only.

The Library of The **Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England**, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, E.C., (1,200 vols.) contains books on heraldry, genealogy, and the history of the Order of St. John. It is open for purposes of reference to Members of the Order, but permission to visit it is granted to others on appointment with the Librarian.

See also the Library of the **Society of Antiquaries**, under *Archæology*; the Library of the **Victoria and Albert (Art) Museum**, under *Art*; and the Libraries of the **French Hospital** and the **French Protestant Church of London**, under *Huguenot History*.

History.—The Library of the **Royal Historical Society**, 6 & 7, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C., (5,000 vols.) possesses the transactions of many foreign, American, and colonial societies, which are not easily to be found elsewhere. Permission to read in the Library is occasionally granted by the Council to Students who are not Fellows, and are engaged in special work. Only Fellows may borrow books.

See also *Economics and Political Science*; *Heraldry*; *Huguenot History*; *India and the British Colonies*; *Law*; *Mohammedanism*; *Naval and Military Science and History*; *Quakeriana*; *Theology*.

Horology.—The Library of the **British Horological Institute**, Northampton Square, E.C., (500 vols.) possesses works relating to horology, astronomy, and kindred subjects. It is for the use of Members only, and books may be borrowed by them for home use.

See also *Astronomy*; *Meteorology*; *Science*.

Horticulture.—The **Royal Horticultural Society**, Vincent Square, Westminster, W.C., possesses a library which consists of about 6,000 volumes and pamphlets dealing with horticulture and botany. It is called the Lindley Library after Dr. John Lindley, whose fine collection of horticultural works formed the nucleus of the Library. The collection of pamphlets is very important. The Library, which through the generosity of Baron Schröder is now worthily housed at the Society's new building, is for the use of Fellows of the Society, who are entitled to borrow books. Other persons can gain admission, if in company with a Fellow, or introduced by him.

See also *Agriculture*; *Botany*; *Science*.

Huguenot History and French Protestantism.—The **French Hospital (La Providence)**, Victoria Park Road, Hackney, N.E., possesses a library of about 2,500 volumes mainly relating to the history of the Huguenots and French Protestantism. The Library, which is known as

the Bibliothèque de La Providence, is of especial value to those interested in the emigration of Protestants from France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and their settlement in the various Protestant countries of Europe. It contains numerous genealogical works treating of Huguenot families in France during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and of their descendants settled in England and elsewhere. There are several manuscripts of considerable interest and importance, autograph letters, and a number of medals illustrative of Huguenot history. Among the rarer works may be mentioned a fine copy of the first Protestant French Bible (Neuchâtel, 1535), commonly called the 'Olivetian Version' after the name of its translator, and a volume of scarce tracts relating to Church government in England during the seventeenth century. The Library also includes a number of works bearing upon the Reformation in the Low Countries, which were presented by Judge Bailey, and a collection of sketches and engravings, which was bequeathed by H. J. R. Haines. In 1900 the library of the Huguenot Society was transferred to the Corporation of the French Hospital under conditions which secure to Fellows of the Society the right to use the united collections. This notable accession includes printed copies of the Registers of many Parishes in which the Huguenot refugees and their immediate descendants lived, local histories of Protestant France, and the publications of nearly all the European Huguenot and kindred societies, and of the Huguenot Society of America. The Library is recognised as the best collection of its kind in the kingdom, and can be referred to by Students on application being made in writing to the Secretary of the Hospital. Members of the Huguenot Society may borrow books ; other persons desiring to obtain this privilege should apply in writing to the Directors.

The **French Protestant Church of London**, 9, Soho Square, W., which was founded by Edward VI. in 1550, possesses a library of 1,470 volumes. It consists of old books presented by the Huguenots, and includes many works of considerable value. Among these will be found the Latin edition of the first liturgy of this Church (1555), which was compiled by its first superintendent, the Polish Baron, Joannes a Lasco, afterwards Bishop of Veszprim, and the French translation printed by Giles Ctematius (1556). There

is also a perfect copy of Henri Arnaud's *Histoire de la glorieuse rentrée des Vaudois dans leurs vallées* (1710), with the author's dedication to Queen Anne. Only four or five copies of this book are known to exist, and of these not all are complete. The Library also contains 291 manuscripts, which comprise valuable material for the study of Huguenot history and genealogy. Special mention may be made of the *Livre des Actes du Consistoire* from 1560, and the *Livre des Témoignages* from 1669, which contains the names of the members of the Church and is of considerable genealogical interest. An alphabetical list of these names will shortly be published by the Huguenot Society of London. Accredited Students may refer to the books, and genealogical researches can be made in the Library.

Hygiene and Sanitary Engineering.—The Reference Library of The **Royal Sanitary Institute**, 90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W., consists of about 10,000 volumes and pamphlets, and embraces books in every branch of hygiene and public health. There is a good muster of Home, Colonial, and foreign governmental publications, including a complete set of the Registrar-General's Reports. Several periodicals are taken in, but only current numbers are kept in the Library. The Library is primarily intended for Members, Associates and Students of the Institute, but permission is granted to other Students to refer to books which they are unable to find access to elsewhere.

The **Royal Institute of Public Health**, Russell Square, W.C., possesses a reference library of about 1,500 volumes mainly relating to public health; it includes also a number of journals and manuscripts. It is available for the use of Students, Fellows, and Members of the Institute.

The **Institute of Sanitary Engineers**, 120-122, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., possesses a library of about 350 volumes dealing with all subjects relating to sanitary engineering. It is open only to Students and Members of the Institute, who may borrow books on payment of a nominal fee.

The **Incorporated Institute of Hygiene**, Devonshire Street, Harley Street, W., has also commenced to form a library of works on hygiene, but at present possesses only a few hundred volumes, including some old medical works of the beginning of the seventeenth century. It is especially for

the use of Members, but is also available to other accredited persons interested in the subject.

See also *Architecture and Building Construction*; *Medicine*; *Science*; and the Libraries of **Medical Schools**, under **LIBRARIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**.

India and the British Colonies.—The Library of the **Royal Colonial Institute**, Northumberland Avenue, W.C., which was founded in 1868, contains over 70,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to the history, government, trade, resources, and development of India and the British Colonies, together with a large number of maps, charts, and surveys. It includes accounts of the aborigines, works on the geography, topography, and botany of the various Colonies, voyages and travels, and publications relating to exploration in the Arctic and Antarctic regions. Special mention should be made of the collection of original pencil and water-colour drawings by William Westall, A.R.A., who accompanied Flinders as landscape painter on his expedition to the coasts of Australia during the years 1801 and 1802. It was acquired by the Institute in 1889, and comprises 144 sketches of the scenery of Australia and the Cape of Good Hope. The Colonial Law Reports, which contain the decisions of the judges of the various Colonial Courts, are of great interest to those engaged in legal affairs. There is also a Newspaper Room in which 548 journals, magazines and reviews, Home, Colonial and Indian, are regularly received and filed. It is open to Members, and books may be borrowed subject to the library regulations. The Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute have granted special facilities to postgraduate Students of the University of London who are at work on Colonial questions. All such Students who wish to avail themselves of this privilege are required to present a letter of introduction from the Goldsmiths' Librarian of the University of London, when immediate access to the Library of the Institute will be obtained.

The **Imperial Institute**, South Kensington, S.W., possesses a library of Colonial and Indian works (12,000 vols.), including the principal newspapers and official publications of India and the British Colonies. There is a section of works dealing with, and written in, the languages of India, America, Africa, Polynesia, and other parts of the

world. The Library also contains a valuable collection of maps. It is open for reference purposes to all *bonâ fide* inquirers, a written application being made to the Director of the Imperial Institute when more than an occasional use is desired.

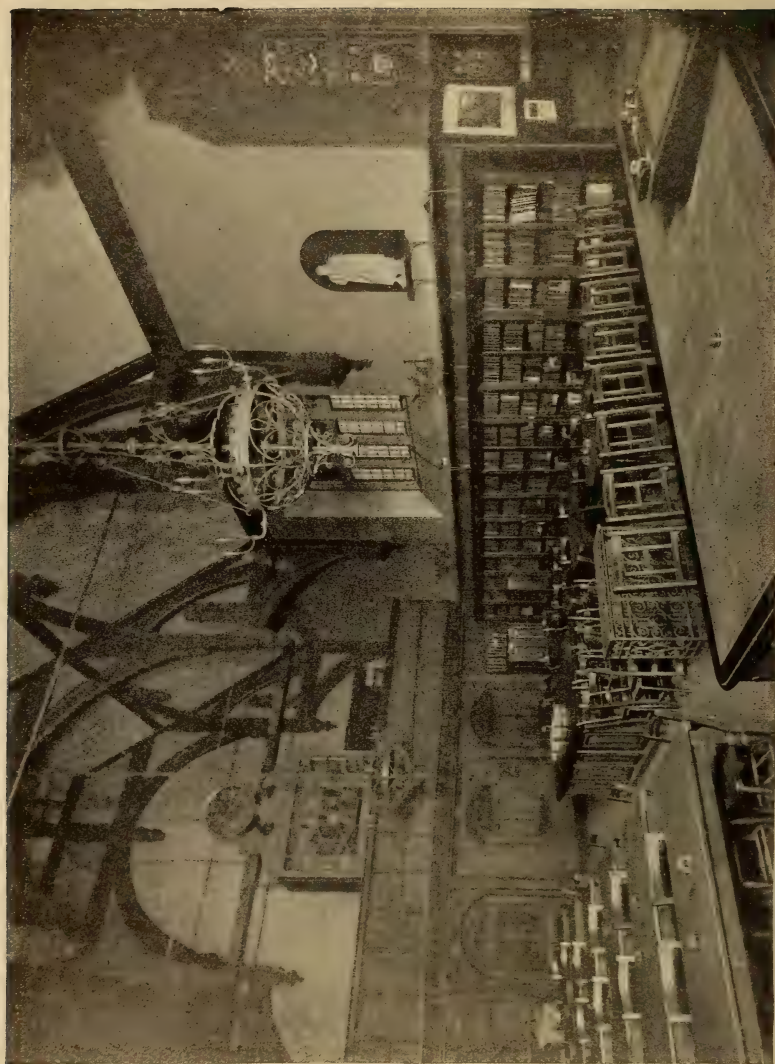
Attached to the **Office of the High Commissioner of Canada**, 17, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., is a reference library containing some 4,000 volumes relating to Canada. It consists of books, official and otherwise, furnished by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and comprises statutes, sessional papers, parliamentary journals, debates, historical and biographical works, books of travel and exploration, geological reports, maps, charts, legal text-books, Canadian business and City directories, works of reference, and general literature. Files of all the Canadian newspapers, magazines, and trade journals are also available. It is open to the public, and is much used by publicists and legal men.

The **East India Association**, Westminster Chambers, 3, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., possesses a library of 1,416 volumes and pamphlets chiefly bearing upon India. The Library is for the use of Members, but all *bonâ fide* Students, if properly introduced, may use the books for reference purposes.

The **Victoria League**, 2, Millbank House, Wood Street, Westminster, S.W., possesses a lending library of standard works on Greater Britain and of fiction dealing with Colonial life. It consists of 950 volumes, and is available to all Members and Associates of the League who pay a subscription of not less than one shilling a year. The additional subscription to the Library is half-a-crown a year.

A collection of South African works has been formed by The **Imperial South African Association**, 66, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., and consists at present of about 200 volumes. It may be referred to by Members of the Association, and by South Africans who desire to do so.

The **Record Department of the India Office**, Whitehall, S.W., contains (1) the archives of the East India Company from 1599 to 1858, of the Board of Control from 1784 to 1858, and of the Office itself from 1858; (2) a large collection of Indian official publications; and (3) an



PHOTOGRAPH BY THE PHOTO PICTORIAL AGENCY

LIBRARY OF THE INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES, STAPLE INN HALL.

extensive series of surveys, maps, and atlases of India and the neighbouring countries, together with maps in oriental languages. Application to consult any of these should be made either personally or in writing to the Registrar and Superintendent of Records.

The Offices of the various **Colonial Representatives** in London contain official publications, statistics, and legislative enactments of their respective Colonies, which can in most cases be referred to by accredited persons during office hours.¹

See also *Economics* ; *Geography* ; *Mohammedanism* ; and the Libraries of the **India Office** and the **Royal Asiatic Society**, under *Literature, Oriental*.

Insurance.—The Library of the **Institute of Actuaries**, Staple Inn Hall, Holborn, W.C., (5,000 vols. and pamphlets) contains a valuable and in some respects unique collection of books on all matters relative to the study of life assurance and annuities. In forming this Library the Institute has aimed at the inclusion as far as possible of all works likely to be of use to the actuary or to those training for actuarial pursuits. In addition, a collection has been made of early works dealing directly or indirectly with the subject, which, although of little practical use to the modern actuary, still possess an important historical interest, as indicating the lines along which the science of life assurance has progressed. The Library comprises, in addition to theoretical treatises on such subjects as pure and applied mathematics, probabilities, compound interest, life contingencies, mortality and sickness tables, and reversions, works on accountancy, finance and banking, political economy, vital statistics, certain branches of law and medicine which are necessary to the practice of assurance, and volumes relating to the constitution, organisation, reports and accounts of companies for life, accident, or employers' liability insurance. Contributions by foreign writers, as well as the official records of State Depart-

¹ The most important of these collections are :—New South Wales, 123 & 125, Cannon Street, E.C. ; New Zealand, 13, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. ; Nova Scotia, 57A. Pall Mall, S.W. ; Orange River Colony, 121, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. ; South Australia, 85, Gracechurch Street, E.C. ; Tasmania, 5, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. ; Transvaal, 72, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. ; Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. ; Western Australia, 15, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

ments, and the statistics and experience of Assurance and Annuity Companies, and Pension Funds, at home and abroad, are also included. The Library is open to Members of the Institute only. They may take out books on making application in person or by letter.

The Library of The **Insurance Institute of London**, 11, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C., (1,000 vols. and pamphlets) possesses books dealing with all matters relating to insurance. It is a lending and reference library, and is open only to Members of the Institute.

See also *Economics*; *Mathematics*.

Japan.—The Library of The **Japan Society**, 20, Hanover Square, W., (3,000 vols.) contains works dealing with a wide range of Japanese matters. It is open only to Members of the Society, who are entitled to have the loan of books.

See also the **India Office Library**, under *Literature, Oriental*.

Judaica, see *Literature, Oriental*.

Law.—The Library of **Lincoln's Inn**, Holborn, W.C., (72,000 vols.) is the largest and finest law library in London. It is also the oldest existing metropolitan library, and originated in a bequest of forty works and a sum of money towards the building of a library, which was made in 1497 by John Nethersale, a member of the Society of Lincoln's Inn. William Prynne was a benefactor of the Library, and a copy of the Introduction to his *Records*, which was purchased at the sale of the Stowe Library in 1849, is one of its most treasured volumes, and is believed to be unique. Among other early benefactors of the Library may be mentioned Ranulph Cholmeley, Dr. John Donne, Archbishop Ussher, John Brisco, Miles Corbet, George Anton, Charles Fairfax, and Sir Roger Owen. Sir Matthew Hale's manuscripts, which were bequeathed by him in 1676, are one of the features of the Library. They include a fine series of State Papers and Records, legal commonplace-books, early Chronicles, transcripts from the historical collections of Archbishop Ussher, and many papers in the handwriting of John Selden. The collection contains three manuscript copies of the Bible in Latin, which are supposed to have belonged to Hale, one of the fourteenth century, and

two of the fifteenth century. Several manuscripts in Hale's handwriting were purchased at a later date. Other special collections are : the John Coxe Library, chiefly legal and historical (5,000 vols., and a number of manuscripts in his own handwriting), which became the property of the Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1785 by his bequest ; the Melmoth manuscripts, which were received by bequest in 1799 ; the manuscript collection of George Hill, Serjeant-at-Law, which was purchased from his executors in 1808 ; and the manuscripts of Serjeant John Maynard, which were purchased in 1818. The Library is particularly rich in foreign law books, for which it is largely indebted to the gift by Charles Purton Cooper, Q.C., a Bencher of the Inn, in 1843, consisting of about 2,000 volumes on civil law, comprising the codes and legal compilations of the chief European countries and of the United States of America, and commentaries on jurisprudence, many of which are of great rarity. Although primarily a law library, history, including the great historical collections, topography, and other departments of literature, are well represented. The collection of pamphlets is extensive, and consists of reports of trials, speeches, sermons, proclamations, petitions, &c., dating from the beginning of the sixteenth century. It includes a number of Prynne's pamphlets, most of which appear to have been presented by the author, and a volume of uncertain provenance containing six tracts relating to John Lilburne. The John Brydall pamphlets, which were presented in 1706, are chiefly theological and political. The John Coxe pamphlets were included in the bequest of his library referred to above, and the collection formed by Isaac Reed, editor of Shakespeare, was purchased after his death in 1807. There are also the law tracts collected by George Hill, which were acquired in 1808, the collection of Hugh, Viscount Carleton, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, which was purchased in 1842, and the Cooper collection of English and foreign juridical tracts or theses forming part of the library of Charles Purton Cooper, which was presented in the following year. The present Library was opened on October 30th, 1845. It is for the use of Members and is restricted to purposes of reference ; in special cases permission to use the Library is given to others engaged in literary work.

The **Inner Temple**, Temple, E.C., possesses an excellently arranged reference library of 60,000 volumes. It includes a

selection of works on jurisprudence made by John Austin, the pamphlets collected by John Adolphus for his *History of England*, and a collection of works on crime and prisons brought together by William Crawford. Special mention may be made of a fine copy of the *Statutes of King Henry VII.*, printed by Caxton about 1489. The character of the Library is primarily legal, but there are also representative sections of history, topography, and geography. The Library contains a rich store of manuscripts, the greater number of which belong to the valuable collection of William Petyt, Keeper of the Records in the Tower in the reign of Queen Anne, which after his decease came into the possession of the Inner Temple in 1708. It comprises transcripts from Records, volumes of ecclesiastical papers, chiefly relating to the time of Queen Elizabeth, and materials for the history of the Catholic Recusants in the latter part of the 16th century. The historical and biographical manuscripts have been calendared in appendices to the 2nd and 11th Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. The Library is for the use of Members only, but the public have the right to use the Petyt Collection in accordance with the terms of the bequest.

The Library of the **Middle Temple**, Temple, E.C., was founded in 1641 by Robert Ashley, who bequeathed his own library, as well as a sum of money for its upkeep. It has entirely removed the reproach made by Dugdale in the latter half of the 17th century,¹ though the old collection continued to suffer from neglect until the second quarter of the 19th century. A new era in the history of the Library was inaugurated by the erection of the present building, which was opened in 1861. The Library now consists of about 50,000 volumes, chiefly on English, Colonial, American, and foreign law; the manuscripts are few in number. The use of the Library is confined to Members, and is for reference purposes only.

¹ Dugdale wrote of the Middle Temple in 1666, "They now have no library, so that they cannot attaine to the knowledge of divers learnings, but to their great chardges, by the buying of such bookes as they lust to study. They had a simple library, in which were not many bookes besides the law; and that library by meanes that it stood allways open, and that the learners had not each of them a key unto it, it was at the last robbed and spoiled of all the bookes in it." (*Origines Juridiciales*, p. 197.) There are, however, now in the Library about sixty of Ashley's books, which can be identified by his signature on the title-pages. (See C. E. A. Bedwell's article on the Middle Temple Library in the *Law Magazine and Review*, vol. 33, May 1908.)

The Library of The **Law Society**, Chancery Lane, W.C., (49,000 vols.) was first established in 1828, when a set of the statutes at large was presented by Thomas Metcalfe, one of the original Members of the Society. A number of valuable books chiefly on topography were contributed by Bryan Holme. It consists of an up-to-date collection of English law books and reports, including the best collection of private Acts of Parliament in England, as well as complete sets of the statutes and ordinances of the Colonies. The Library includes sections of works on archæology, heraldry, and county and local history. It also possesses the collection of the Rev. Joseph Mendham, which consists of some 3,800 volumes, and comprises rare editions of the Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, early Liturgies, and a large number of pamphlets relating to 'Anglo-Catholic' controversies.¹ It was presented to the Society in 1869 by a member of the Mendham family. Other features of the Library are complete sets of *The Times*, *The London Gazette*, Army, Navy, Clergy, and Law Lists, Court Guides, and similar annuals, and an extensive collection of County histories and topographical works. It is a reference library and is open only to Members of the Society and to persons specially admitted by the Council. Permission to use the Library is as a rule granted, on the payment of certain fees, to clerks and articled clerks whose Principals are Members of the Society, and free to Members' articled clerks who are attending the Society's lectures and classes as Students. The curriculum of the Society includes classes for the University of London LL.B. degree, so that articled clerks attending those classes are permitted the free use of the Library; but this permission would not necessarily be extended to Students who were not articled to Members of the Society. Special arrangements have been made by The Law Society with Messrs. Butterworth & Co., of 12, Bell Yard, W.C., for the establishment of a lending library for the use of the Society's Students.

The Library of **Gray's Inn**, Holborn, W.C., (21,000 vols.) contains an extensive collection of books on law. Nothing is known as to its origin or early history, but in 1555 Robert Chaloner bequeathed his law books to his cousin Robert Nowell to be placed in the Library of Gray's Inn and

¹ The Guildhall Library possesses an interesting collection of pamphlets (mostly contemporary) on the Tractarian Movement.

secured there by chains. The first catalogue was compiled in 1669, and the next in 1689, the number of volumes in the Library then being 320. It was not until some time after this that the collection required special accommodation. In 1737 it became necessary to build a Library in Holborn Court, now South Square. It occupied the site of the present buildings, which were erected in 1841, and enlarged in 1884. It is a reference library and is open only to Members.

The **Bar Library**, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C., (17,000 vols.) consists of law books, and includes a special collection of Colonial and American statutes. It is a reference library and is open only to Members of the Bar.

The **Probate Court Library**, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C., (5,000 vols.), formerly known as the Chancery Library, was founded in 1831 by Lord Brougham, Lord St. Leonards, and other eminent members of the Bar. Although considerable damage was done to the original collection by the fire which destroyed the Houses of Parliament in 1834, the Library continued to flourish until 1875, when the greater number of the books were removed to the new Appeal Court, the remainder being sent to the Stationery Office and sold. Owing to the good offices of Sir James Hannen, who was then Judge Ordinary of the Probate and Divorce Court, the books taken to the Appeal Court were returned to the Chancery Library, which has since been called the Probate Court Library. In 1883 the Courts were removed from Westminster to the new Law Courts in the Strand. The Library is well stocked with recent editions of standard works on law, which can be taken into the Courts and to other parts of the building for reference. It is open to Members of the Bar who are subscribers.

The **Chartered Institute of Patent Agents**, Staple Inn Buildings, W.C., was founded in 1882, and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1891; it possesses a reference library of about 1,600 volumes, mainly upon patent law and practice, provided for the use of Members and Students of the Institute.

Attached to the **Central Criminal Court**, Newgate Street, E.C., is a reference library of about 1,200 volumes on criminal law. It contains a set of the Proceedings of the Sessions held at the Central Criminal Court from 1777 to

the present day, with gaps for 1779 and from 1782 to 1799, and is available during the sessions to Barristers practising at the Court.

The Library of The **Society of Public Notaries of London**, 96, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C., consists chiefly of law books, and works of reference. It is provided for the exclusive use of Members and their clerks.

There is a small Lending Library of law books (360 vols.) belonging to the **United Law Clerks' Society**, 2, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; it is available to Members only.

The small Library possessed by the **Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society**, 25, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., (350 vols.) contains legal, historical, and general works relating to commons, open spaces, highways, and public rights generally, as well as parliamentary reports on such matters. It is available to Members of the Society, and to others by special arrangement. Most of the books are for reference purposes, but a few can be borrowed for home use.

See also *Economics and Political Science*; *India and the British Colonies*; and the **Blackburn and Quain Law Libraries** at University College, under LIBRARIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Libraries and Librarianship.—See the Library of The **Library Association** at the British Library of Political Science, under *Economics and Political Science*.

Literature, English.—See the **Dyce and Forster Libraries** at the Victoria and Albert (Art) Museum, under *Art*.

Literature, Greek and Latin.—See the **Grote Library** at the University of London, under GENERAL LIBRARIES; the Library of the **Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies**, under *Archæology, Classical*; and the **Leighton Collection** at University College, and the **Dr. Blaydes Collection** at St. Paul's School, under LIBRARIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Literature, Hungarian.—Hungarian literature is represented by the Library of the **Hungarian Society**, 6A, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W., and though at the present time it only consists of a few hundred volumes,

considerable additions will probably be made in the near future. It contains books in the Hungarian language, and standard English works relating to Hungary. These embrace the literature, history and art of the country. Students desirous of borrowing books from the Library can do so on application being made in writing to the Honorary Secretary.

Literature, Italian.—The Library of The **Dante Society**, 38, Conduit Street, W., contains about 2,000 volumes comprising various editions of Dante, works illustrative of that author, and other books on Italian literature and history. It is for the use of Members, who are also entitled to the privilege of borrowing some of the books.

See also the **Barlow Dante Library** at University College, under LIBRARIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Literature, Oriental.—The **India Office Library**, Whitehall, S.W., (70,000 printed books, and 15,000 oriental MSS. and xylographs) which was founded in 1801 by the East India Company, contains the finest collection of Indian literature in Europe. The Sanskrit manuscripts have been derived from various sources. The most important of these are : the collection which was amassed by Henry Thomas Colebrooke and presented by him to the East India House library shortly after his return to England in 1814 ; the collection of Colin Mackenzie, Surveyor-General of India ; the collection of Vedic manuscripts brought together by Arthur Coke Burnell, which was acquired partly by gift in 1870, and partly by purchase after his death in 1882 ; the private collection of G. Bühler, comprising 193 modern transcripts and 128 old manuscripts, which he presented in 1888 ; and the collection of Rajah Sir Sourindro Mohun Tagore (Sauríndramohana Thákura), which was acquired in 1902. In 1864 Brian Houghton Hodgson presented to the Secretary of State for India a large collection of manuscripts in Sanskrit, Newari, Persian, and English, which he had brought together during his residence in Nepal, with a view to the exposition of the history, religion, literature, languages, institutions, revenue, and commerce of that country. It is now deposited in the India Office Library. Hodgson's collection includes thirty Sanskrit manuscripts of Buddhist works, and a complete copy of the Sacred Codes of Tibet (334 vols.), which he procured in 1838 from the Grand Lama of Tibet. In 1876 the

Royal Society transferred to the custody of the India Office Library two collections of Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic manuscripts. The first of these collections was formerly in the possession of Sir William Jones, who presented it to the Royal Society in 1792; the second formerly belonged to Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner, and was likewise a gift to the Royal Society. One of the first libraries which contributed to the formation of the East India Company's great collection of Mohammedan manuscripts, was that of Tippu Sahib.¹ It was chiefly composed of the books which his father Hyder Ali captured from the Nabob of Cheetore, and was transferred to the College of Fort William after the fall of Seringapatam in 1799. It contained some 2,000 works in Arabic and Persian, and a few in Hindustani and other languages. Amongst others, the libraries of Warren Hastings, Richard Johnson, and Dr. Leyden also helped to form the collection of the East India Company. The Bijâpûr collection, which consists almost entirely of Arabic books, was once the Royal Library of the 'Âdil-Shâhs. It was removed to the library of an ecclesiastical establishment, called the Asar Mahall on account of some relics of Mohammed which were preserved there, and subsequently sent to England in 1853. The collection of Persian manuscripts is extensive and valuable, and embraces works on history, the mental, moral, and physical sciences, poetry, and Parsee literature. The collections of Malay, Pali, Burmese, Siamese, and Batta manuscripts should also be mentioned. There is in addition a good collection of Chinese, Japanese, and Manchu books, which was augmented by the Chinese collection of the Royal Society. A copy of the Japanese edition of the series of books comprising the Buddhist Canon as accepted in China and Japan, known as the Buddhist Tripitaka,² in rather more than 2,000 volumes, was presented by the Japanese Government in 1875. It affords material for the comprehensive study of Buddhism in all its developments. The printed book collection comprises works in Sanskrit, Hindustani, Hindi, Punjabi, Pushtu, Sindhi, Bengali, Oriya, Assamese, Marathi, and Gujarati, as well as an extensive series of books relating to the history, antiquities, administration, &c. of India and the East. Persons who wish to use the

¹ These manuscripts are now described partly as MSS. of Tippu, and partly as MSS. of the College of Fort William.

² This collection was made in China under the Min dynasty, A.D. 1368-1644. It was reproduced in Japan in A.D. 1678-81.

Library for purposes of reference may do so upon entering their names and addresses in a register. Persons qualified to borrow books and manuscripts are Members of both Services, retired Members, and such individuals as are either well known to the Librarian or produce a suitable introduction.

The Library at **Jews' College**, Queen Square House, W.C., (30,000 printed books, and 600 oriental MSS.) is rich in oriental literature and works on archæology. Biblical and Jewish subjects are well represented. There are also many important works on philosophy, general philology, classics, English, French and German literature, history, folk-lore, and travels in the East. The Library consists of four divisions: the College Library, the Green Memorial Library, the Löwy Library, and the Montefiore Library. The original Library of Jews' College includes the collection of Michael Josephs, which was acquired in 1849, the old Sussex Hall Library, and the L. M. Rothschild Library. The Green Library, which formerly belonged to the Rev. Aaron Levy Green, comprises all branches of Jewish literature, and is especially rich in pamphlets on Anglo-Jewish history and polemics. The collection purchased from Dr. Albert Löwy contains a large number of linguistic works, grammars, and dictionaries, as well as publications of learned societies, periodicals, and about 30 manuscripts. The Montefiore Library, which is a loan from Montefiore College, Ramsgate, contains 580 manuscripts (including the greater part of the Halberstam MSS.), and a collection relating to the emancipation of the Jews in Germany, made by Dr. Leopold Zunz. The Library is open to the public, and books are lent to persons properly introduced.

The Library of the **Royal Asiatic Society**, 22, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., (25,000 vols.) contains works dealing with the history, literature, languages, archæology, beliefs, manners and customs of the East, and a number of Eastern manuscripts. The Library originated in the collection of 3,000 volumes of Chinese works which was presented by Sir George Thomas Staunton in 1823. The Chinese Library now contains over 5,000 volumes; almost every branch of Chinese literature is represented, and it comprises many works not to be found in any other collection in this country. The historical manuscripts in the Society's Library are of considerable value to Orientalists, and include a good muster

of works relating to India and Persia. There is also a collection of books in the various languages of India. The Sanskrit manuscripts comprise the Todd Collection (119 items) and the Whish Collection (223 items). The Whish South-Indian Sanskrit manuscripts were acquired by C. M. Whish of the Madras Civil Service, and presented to the Society by his brother J. L. Whish in 1836. The greater number belong to the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century, and a few to possibly the earlier part of the seventeenth century. Among them will be found many rare and valuable manuscripts. Perhaps the most important are the Mahābhārata manuscripts, which represent the South-Indian recension of the great Hindu epic. A collection of Sanskrit manuscripts of Buddhist works (80 items), made in Nepal by Brian Houghton Hodgson, was presented by him in 1835 and 1836. Many of these manuscripts are dated in the Newar Era, which commenced in October, 880 A.D. A collection of Malay books and manuscripts (105 items) was bequeathed by Sir William Edward Maxwell at his death in 1897. The Library is for the use of Members of the Society. Resident Members can also borrow books.

The **Beth Hamedrash Library**, United Synagogue, Mulberry Street, Commercial Road, E., (11,000 printed books and MSS.) comprises the original Beth Hamedrash Library of Hebrew books, and the more modern Hebrew library of Dr. Asher Asher. The first of these collections was formed by Dr. Solomon Herschell, Chief Rabbi of the Ashkenazim in England, and by his father, Rabbi Hirsch Levin ; it was purchased at Dr. Herschell's death in 1842, and presented to the Beth Hamedrash. Dr. Asher's collection, which was purchased in 1889, is rich in later Hebrew literature, including belles-lettres and critica, as well as a number of valuable works on Jewish Customs (*minhagim*)—a study in which he was especially interested. It is open to the public for reference purposes.

The Library of the **London Missionary Society**, 16, New Bridge Street, E.C., consists of approximately 7,200 works, the most valuable section being the Lockhart Library, which was the gift of the late William Lockhart. This Library contains a unique collection of works relating to China and the Far East, as well as many books of travels,

and curious maps and prints, comprising together some 3,800 volumes and pamphlets. There are several Chinese printed books, including 100 volumes of Chinese translations of the Scriptures ; and a few Japanese works and reprints (together about 1,000 volumes), besides some 1,880 volumes of works printed in ten European and fourteen oriental tongues. It also contains many old and rare books in Latin and other languages, some of which are not easily to be found elsewhere. The General Library comprises about 3,300 books and pamphlets, representing a hundred languages¹, and a large number of valuable works dealing with oriental religions, philosophy and literature. The Library is available for reference to all Students who desire to consult the works it contains, provided previous application be made to one of the Secretaries of the Society.

The **Western Hebrew Library**, New West End Synagogue, St. Petersburg Place, Bayswater Road, W., (4,000 vols.) was founded by Baron Swaythling in 1874. Books are lent to responsible persons.

The **London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews**, 16, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., possesses a library of from 3,000 to 4,000 volumes, largely consisting of Hebrew and Talmudical literature. Reference to the books can be made on application by letter to one of the Secretaries.

The **North London Beth Hamedrash**, 125, Green Lanes, N., possesses a library of about 1,500 volumes in every branch of Hebrew literature. It is open to accredited Students if properly introduced.

The Library of the Herzl-Nordau Literary Association has recently been acquired by the **East London Zionist Association**, and is now established at 4, Fulbourne Street, Whitechapel, E. It consists of about 1,400 volumes of Hebraica and Judaica, including works written in Hebrew, Judeo-German, German, and English. It is expected that the collection of the West Central Zionist Society will shortly be added. The Library is open free to the public.

The Library of the Society **Heshaim**, which was formerly connected with the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue at

¹ European 21 ; Asian (mostly Indian) 28 ; African 23 ; American 6 ; Polynesian and Australian 22.

Bevis Marks¹, is now housed in the Committee Room of the Branch Synagogue at Lauderdale Road, Maida Vale, W. It contains about 1,000 volumes of old Hebraic literature. Access to the collection is somewhat restricted.

See also *Mohammedanism*; and the Department of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts at the **British Museum**, and the Hebrew Collection at the **Guildhall Library**, under GENERAL LIBRARIES; the **Imperial Institute**, under SPECIAL LIBRARIES—*India and the British Colonies*; the **Chinese Library of Robert Morrison** and the **Frederic Mocatta Library** at University College, and the **Marsden Oriental Collection** at King's College, under LIBRARIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Literature, Russian.—The Library of the **Anglo-Russian Literary Society**, Imperial Institute, S.W., (1,100 vols.) consists of Russian literature, both classic and modern, and works on Anglo-Russian questions in various languages. Russian history and art are also well represented. There is no Reading Room, and the books are housed at the Albert Hall. Works are lent only to Members of the Society on application to the Honorary Librarian.

See also the **Shaw-Lefevre Library** at the University of London, under GENERAL LIBRARIES.

Literature, Scandinavian.—The Library of The **Viking Club** (Society for Northern Research), 29, Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea, S.W., possesses a library of about 600 volumes on Northern (Scandinavian) literature and antiquities. Books may be borrowed by Members of the Club and Students introduced by them.

See also the **Daulby-Roscoe Collection** at University College, under LIBRARIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Marine Engineering, see *Shipbuilding*.

Mathematics.—The **London Mathematical Society**, 22, Albemarle Street, W., possesses a library of about 3,000 volumes, relating almost entirely to mathematics and allied

¹ This library is referred to by William Oldys in his notes on London Libraries of the 18th century. (*Notes and Queries*, 2nd series, Vol. XI., Jan.-June, 1861, page 422.) It was removed from the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue about ten years ago.

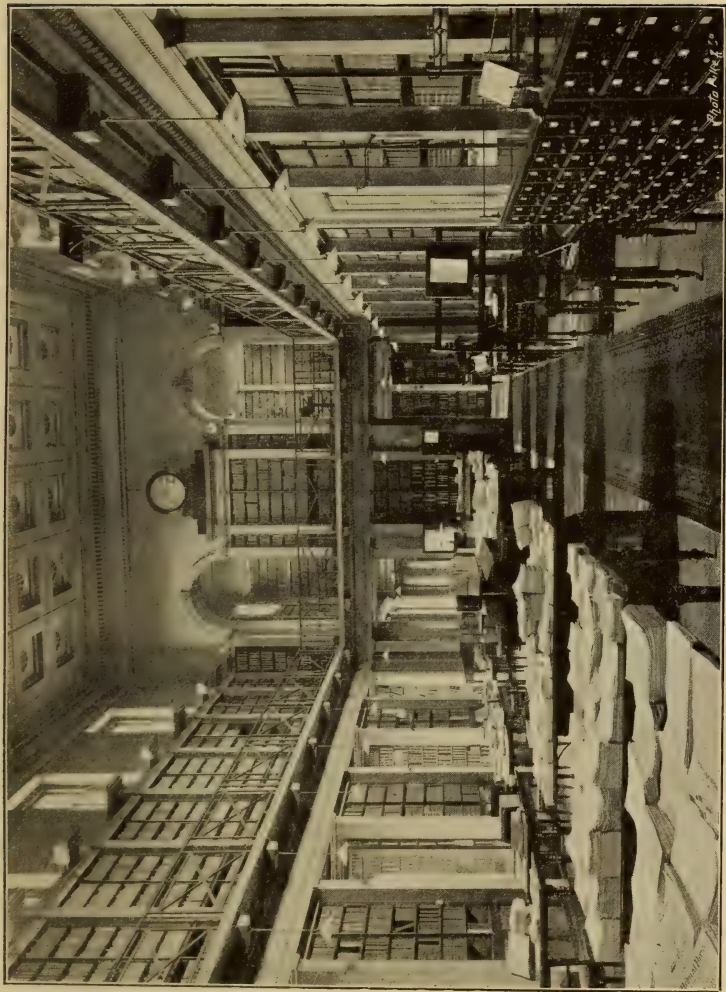
subjects. The Library is particularly strong in sets of mathematical and scientific periodicals. It is open to Members and to Students who obtain permission from the Council ; applications for permission should be made to the Honorary Librarian. The privilege of borrowing books is confined to Members.

See also *Accountancy ; Science ;* the **De Morgan Library** at the University of London, under GENERAL LIBRARIES ; and the **Graves Library** at University College, under LIBRARIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Mechanical Engineering, see *Engineering*.

Medicine and Surgery.—The Library of the **Royal Society of Medicine**, 20, Hanover Square, W., (95,000 vols.) consists mainly of the library of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, with which have been united the libraries of the Laryngological Society, the Odontological Society, and the Obstetrical Society. These and other medical Societies were incorporated by Royal Charter in 1907 as the Royal Society of Medicine, the Library retaining its original function of providing “an extensive and select professional library.” It includes a large number of early medical books, and the most important journals, English and foreign, dealing with medicine and surgery. The Library is for reference purposes only, and is open to Fellows and to Members of Sections.

The Library of the **Royal College of Surgeons of England**, Lincoln’s Inn Fields, W.C., (60,000 vols.) which dates from the year 1800, contains a fine collection of medical and surgical literature, and is especially rich in periodical publications and transactions of Societies connected with surgery and medicine. The large illustrated works on zoology and anatomy are well represented, and there is an extensive collection of portraits. The Library possesses some manuscripts of John Hunter, the original manuscript of Edward Jenner’s paper on the cow-pox, and a number of early printed books. It is for reference purposes only. Persons, not Members of the College, who desire to use the Library, must make application in writing to the Librarian, enclosing a recommendation from a Fellow or Member. Tickets are granted to such persons for six months. Medical Students’



LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

tickets are issued for three months, and can be obtained from the Librarian.

The Library of the **Royal College of Physicians**, Pall Mall East, S.W., (25,000 printed books, and 250 MSS.) includes, besides its fine medical library, a collection of Greek and Latin classics bequeathed by Dr. Crow in 1751, forty-two books printed before 1500, and over two hundred English-printed books dating before 1640. A copy in its original binding of the first book printed in English (the Carew copy of Caxton's *Recuyell*), a fourteenth century manuscript of Higden's *Polychronicon* in Latin, and a fifteenth century manuscript of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, are among the treasures it possesses. The earlier volumes of the Annals of the College contain some information of historical interest; they have been calendared from 1518 down to 1811 in the appendix (Section 1) to the eighth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. The original library, which, with the exception of about 140 volumes, perished in the Great Fire of London, was based upon the collection of Thomas Linacre, first President of the College in 1518, and was augmented by the bequests of William Gilbert, of Colchester, John Selden, William Harvey, and Sir Theodore Mayerne, physician to four Kings (Henry IV., of France, James I., Charles I., and Charles II., of England). The use of the Library is granted to Fellows and Members of the College, who are entitled to borrow books, and also to Licentiates; other medical practitioners are admitted on the recommendation of a Fellow. Persons not belonging to the medical profession are admitted on special grounds by the Committee.

The Library of The **British Medical Association**, 429, Strand, W.C., (20,000 vols.) contains text-books and illustrated monographs on medicine and surgery, and a selection of the more important English, Colonial, and Continental medical journals. The Library is unique for its possession of the *Thèses de Paris* and the *Thèses de Lyon* since 1892, with an author and subject index, while the extensive collection of the Reports of Medical Officers of Health is of special value for reference. The Library is open to Members of the Association, and occasional permission is given to non-members to use it for reference purposes.

The Library of The **Medical Society**, 11, Chandos Street, W., (15,000 vols.) which was founded in the year 1773, is exceptionally strong in historical medical works, and includes a large number of fifteenth and sixteenth century books. One of the features of the Library is a collection of Greek medical manuscripts of the Byzantine School formerly belonging to Dr. Askew. It also possesses the manuscript diary of the Rev. John Ward, vicar of Stratford-on-Avon, in 15 volumes (1648-1679), which contains many references to Shakespeare, including the only known account of his death.¹ The Library is for the use of Fellows of the Society for purposes of reference and home reading.

Lewis's Medical and Scientific Circulating Library, 136, Gower Street, and 24, Gower Place, W.C., (13,000 vols.) consists of medical and scientific works, and includes both recent text-books and monographs, as well as a selection of older books. Subscribers of one guinea per annum are entitled to borrow one volume at a time, and terms for borrowing extra volumes are arranged on a proportionate scale. Special reduced rates are made for Students.

The Library of the **Medico-Psychological Association**, 11, Chandos Street, W., (5,000 vols.) contains books on mental diseases, neurology, and insanity. It is for the use of Members for purposes of reference and home reading.

The Library of the **West London Medico-Chirurgical Society**, West London Hospital, Hammersmith, W., (1,630 vols. excluding duplicates and pamphlets) is open to Members of the Society, and to postgraduate Students of West London Hospital on payment of an annual subscription of 5s. Books may be borrowed from the Library.

The Library of The **British Homœopathic Association** (Incorporated), Chalmers House, 43, Russell Square, W.C., contains some 1,300 volumes of medical works, almost entirely dealing with the subject from the homœopathic point of view. Conditions for its use are under consideration, but it will probably be restricted to Members of the Association.

¹ Ward relates that Shakespeare entertained his two friends, Michael Drayton and Ben Jonson, at New Place in the spring of 1616, and "had a merry meeting," but "itt seems drank too hard, for Shakespeare died of a feavour there contracted."

The **Hunterian Society** possesses one of the oldest libraries in connection with Medical Societies in London. The Library consists of about 1,000 volumes, but few of the works are modern. It is housed at the London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E.C., and is for the use of Fellows of the Society. They are entitled to borrow books for home use.

See also *Hygiene*; *Ophthalmology*; *Pharmacy*; *Physiology*; *Science*; and the Libraries of **Medical Schools**, under LIBRARIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Meteorology and Climatology.—The Library of the **Royal Meteorological Society**, 70, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., (22,000 vols. and pamphlets) possesses an extensive collection of meteorological literature. A valuable part of the collection was derived from the bequest of George James Symons, F.R.S., who at his death in 1900 left to the Society such works in his possession as were not already in the Library, and a sum of money which was expended on the provision of suitable accommodation for them. Some 2,200 bound volumes, 4,000 pamphlets, and 900 photographs were selected by the Society. These are almost entirely on meteorology, and include books on allied subjects, such as climatology, electricity and magnetism, earthquakes, natural philosophy, physical geography, balneology, mineral springs, meteoric stones, astronomy, and lightning conductors. The photographs embrace the following subjects: floods, frost, snow, whirlwinds, lightning, meteorological stations, apparatus, instruments, scenery, &c. There are also several rare and early printed books, and two manuscripts on vellum of the works of Albertus Magnus, one of which is beautifully illuminated. A card bibliography of meteorological literature, comprising about 60,000 titles, which had been compiled by Mr. Symons, was purchased from his executors for £100. Students are admitted to consult the Library, but only Fellows may borrow books.

The Library of the **Meteorological Office**, 63, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,¹ (20,800 vols. and pamphlets) consists of works on meteorological subjects, including methods of observation, observatories, instruments, physics

¹ At the present time new premises are being erected at South Kensington to be occupied by the Meteorological Office conjointly with the Post Office.

of the atmosphere, temperature and radiation, aqueous vapour and rain, wind, atmospheric electricity, climatology, and terrestrial magnetism. The Office receives the weather reports and other publications of the official meteorological organisations of the world, and of many private institutions. The Library is open to Students on application to the Director.

See also *Astronomy ; Science*.

Microscopy, see *Biology*.

Mining and Metallurgy.—The **Institution of Mining and Metallurgy**, Salisbury House, E.C., possesses a reference library of about 2,000 volumes bearing on mining, metallurgy, and allied subjects. The Library is being constantly increased by the addition of new technical publications. It is for the use of Members and persons introduced by them.

See also *Chemistry ; Engineering ; Geology ; Science*.

Missions, see *Theology*.

Mohammedanism.—The Library of The **Islamic Society**, 19, Adolphus Road, Finsbury Park, N., (1,000 volumes and pamphlets) consists of works on the Mohammedan religion, literature and history, from the sixteenth century to the present day. It includes a good collection of English translations of the *Rubaiyat* of Omar Khayyam, and a few oriental books and manuscripts which, however, do not deal with Islamic subjects. The books may be borrowed by Members of the Society, and consulted in the Library by all Students interested in the subject.

See also *Literature, Oriental*.

Music.—The **Royal College of Music**, Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W., possesses, besides the College working library, the most extensive musical library in the United Kingdom, consisting of some 26,000 volumes of printed and manuscript music, and musical literature of all kinds, as well as a small collection of portraits, drawings, and prints. It includes the library of the now defunct Sacred Harmonic Society (16,000 vols.), which was purchased by subscription in 1883, and presented to the College. Its chief

treasures consist of collections of early printed musical works, many of considerable rarity, an almost perfect series of the productions of the English madrigal writers of the 16th and 17th centuries, several hundred volumes of English and Italian operas, autographs of eminent composers, and treatises and other works on the theory and practice of music, including nearly every important work, ancient and modern. The history of music and the lives of musicians are well represented. Of other important collections which are comprised in the College Library, the following may be mentioned : the library of the Concerts of Ancient Music, including a series of manuscript scores and parts, chiefly of eighteenth and early nineteenth century music, which was presented by Queen Victoria ; the library of Sir George Grove (especially rich in musical literature), which was presented in 1897-98 ; the collections of J. W. Windsor, of Bath, and his family ; several hundred volumes of music collected by Simon Waley Waley, which were presented by his executors in 1900 ; over two hundred duplicate volumes from the British Museum ; a collection of chamber music formerly belonging to Franz Ries, which was presented by Mr. Justin in 1900 ; a collection of over 300 volumes of printed and manuscript music (chiefly old Italian) formerly belonging to John Ella, which was transferred to the College from the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1900 ; the full scores of 'The Golden Legend' and 'The Yeoman of the Guard,' which were bequeathed by Sir Arthur Sullivan ; and 129 volumes from the library of Edward Dannreuther, which were presented by his executors in 1905. The Library is not open to the public, but its contents can generally be consulted in term-time on application in writing to the Registrar.

The Library of the **Philharmonic Society**, at 19, Berners Street, W., (2,000 vols.) contains a large and valuable collection of printed and manuscript scores, and orchestral parts. The most highly-prized manuscripts are preserved in a fire-proof box deposited at the London and Westminster Bank, Hanover Square. The Library is open to Members of the Society on application in writing to the Honorary Secretary.

The Library of The **Madrigal Society** is at present deposited at the Royal College of Music. It is not arranged

nor catalogued, and its use is restricted to Members of the Society. The collection consists of over 300 madrigals, anthems, &c., chiefly by composers of the English and Italian Schools. Most of the works are manuscript copies of the eighteenth century.

The Library of The Incorporated Society of Musicians, 19, Berners Street, W., is in course of formation, and the number of volumes which it contains is at present very small. It is intended that its character shall be mainly musical, and it will not be open to persons other than Members of the Society.

See also Westminster Chapter Library, under *Theology*; and the Libraries of Gresham College, the Guildhall School of Music, the Royal Academy of Music, the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, and Trinity College of Music, under LIBRARIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Natural History.—The Libraries at the Natural History Branch of the British Museum, South Kensington, S.W., (85,000 vols.) originated in the several collections attached to the Departments of Zoology, Geology, Mineralogy, and Botany. These have since been considerably augmented by purchases and donations, and are supplemented by the General Library containing works which relate to more than one Department of the Museum. The collections include many early books on natural history, and together form one of the finest and most complete libraries of works on the subject ever brought together. It is regrettable that administrative limitations do not permit of their being made accessible to the public. The Library is chiefly used by members of the Staff in connection with their work and researches on the specimens preserved in the Museum. The books are also available for the use of Students provided with tickets of admission for the study of the natural history collections.

The Library of the Linnean Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., (35,000 vols.) was founded in 1788, and consists of works on natural history, largely illustrative of zoology and botany. There are also a large number of transactions and journals of scientific societies. Its chief treasure is the biological part of the original library of Linnæus; the

purely medical books of Linnæus's library were presented to Sweden some years ago, and are now in Linnæus's country house near Upsala. The Library is open only to Fellows of the Society and persons introduced by them. With certain restrictions, Fellows are allowed to borrow books.

The Reference Library of The **Horniman Museum**, Forest Hill, S.E., (4,300 vols., and 2,000 pamphlets) is restricted, in the main, to subjects represented by the collections of the Museum, and in conjunction therewith is of great value to Students. The strongest departments are those of Botany (British Algæ, Fungi, Hepaticæ, and Musci), Zoology (recent text-books, and illustrated monographs of special groups), and Ethnology (recent works). About 30 periodical publications of interest to students of natural history are regularly received. The Library is under the control of the London County Council, and is open to the public.

The Library of The **Selborne Society**, 20, Hanover Square, W., is at present in an embryonic state, but may be mentioned on account of its fine collection of various editions of Gilbert White's *Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne*. The use of the Library is confined to Members of the Society.

See also *Anthropology*; *Biology*; *Botany*; *Entomology*; *Geology*; *Science*: *Zoology*.

Naval and Military Science and History.—The Library of the **Royal United Service Institution**, Whitehall, S.W., (32,000 vols.) contains works on naval and military science and history, including Army and Navy orders and regulations, and voyages and travels. The collection overlaps the libraries of the Admiralty and War Office,¹ both of which are for official purposes only. The Library is open free for reference to Members, and books can be borrowed by them on payment of a subscription. It is open for reference purposes only to private Students on payment of a fee, application being made to the Secretary.

The Library of the **Royal Engineers Corps**, Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W., which was founded in 1848, consists of over 10,000 volumes, and comprises books treating of

¹ See page 9.

military art and science, history, and civil engineering, as well as travels, biographies, and general works on science and art. It includes a number of old works on military engineering and the art of war. The Library is open to Officers of the Royal Engineers who are subscribers, and to certain Honorary Members nominated by the Council. Books can be sent free of charge to subscribers in any part of the United Kingdom.

The Library of The **Royal Artillery Institution**, Woolwich, (5,500 vols.) consists of works on military history and the science of artillery. It is open only to Members of the Institution, who may borrow books from the Library.

The **Imperial Maritime League**, 2, Westminster Palace Gardens, Westminster, S.W., has a small but increasing collection of works on naval and historical matters. The books are available for reference and borrowing to Members of the League.

See also *History; Science; Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering*; and the Library of the **Royal Military Academy**, Woolwich, under LIBRARIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Naval Architecture, see *Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering*.

Numismatics.—The Library of The **Royal Numismatic Society**, 22, Albemarle Street, W., (2,000 vols.) consists of works on numismatics and ancillary subjects. The Library is for the use of Fellows of the Society, who have the privilege of borrowing books for home use.

The **British Numismatic Society** possesses a library consisting of about 200 volumes, which is housed at 43, Bedford Square, W.C. The books relate to coins, principally of the British Empire; important additions are frequently made. The Library is open to Members of the Society, and Students desirous of consulting it should apply to the Honorary Librarian of the Society. Members may borrow books for home use.

See also *Archæology*.

Ophthalmology.—The Library of The **Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom**, 11, Chandos Street, W., (5,000 vols.) is composed entirely of works bearing on the

study of ophthalmology. It is a lending library for the use of Members of the Society.

See also *Medicine*; and the Library of the **Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital**, under LIBRARIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Palestine.—The Library of the **Palestine Exploration Fund**, 38, Conduit Street, W., (1,000 vols., pamphlets, and maps) consists of works bearing upon the topography, geology, zoology, ethnography, and archæology of Palestine. It is a reference library only, and is for the use of Members; Students studying some special subject are allowed to use it, if properly introduced.

See also *Archæology*, *Biblical*.

Pharmacy.—The Library of the **Society of Apothecaries of London**, Water Lane, Blackfriars, E.C., (2,000 vols.) is a collection of books on pharmaceutical chemistry, and includes several rare botanical books and herbals. It is open only to Members of the Society for purposes of reference.

The **General Medical Council**, 299, Oxford Street, W., possesses a library (170 vols.), consisting of pharmacopœias of various countries, and of works bearing on the subject. The collection is available for the use of others than Members of the Council, if application be made to the President for permission.

See also *Botany*; *Chemistry*; *Medicine*; and the Library of The **Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain**, under *Science*.

Photography.—The Library of The **Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain**, 35, Russell Square, W.C., (3,000 vols.) contains works dealing with the history and practice of photography, photographic and general chemistry, and optics. It is a reference library and is open to visitors on application to the Secretary.

See also *Chemistry*; *Science*.

Physiology.—*The **Physiological Laboratory Departmental Library**, University of London, South Kensington, S.W., (1,000 vols. and 1,000 pamphlets) is a collection of recently published reference books and periodicals on

physiology and psychology, established in connection with the Physiological Laboratory of the University. These are provided mainly for research Students working in the Laboratory, but other readers entitled to use the General Library of the University of London may consult them there on application to the Goldsmiths' Librarian.

See also *Biology*; *Medicine*; *Science*; and the **Sharpey Library** at University College, under LIBRARIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Political Science, see *Economics*.

Printing.—**St. Bride Foundation Technical Reference Library**, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C., (17,894 vols., pamphlets, and prints) is the most complete collection in the United Kingdom of works on printing, bookbinding, paper-making, and allied industries. It includes the library of William Blades, consisting of works on the history and practice of printing and on bibliography, the library of Talbot Baines Reed, illustrating the development of type-founding and printing, and the Passmore Edwards collection of modern works, designed to complete the two former libraries. The history of printing is exemplified by a collection of 109 books, and 102 fragments of books, printed before 1500, including nine productions of Caxton's press. The Library is open to the public.

See also the **Patent Office Library**, under *Science*.

Psychology.—The Library of The **Society for Psychical Research**, 20, Hanover Square, W., consists of about 3,000 volumes bearing upon the different branches of the Society's investigations, and includes in particular a valuable collection of works on hypnotism. The Library is open to Members and Associates alike for consultation at the Society's Rooms. Members have the additional privilege of taking out books, with the exception of a few which are reserved for reference.

The **London Spiritualist Alliance**, 110, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross, W.C., possesses a lending library (2,000 vols.), consisting of works devoted to all phases of spiritual and psychical research, science and philosophy. It is open only to Members and Associates of the Alliance.

See also *Medicine*; *Physiology*.

Public Health, see *Hygiene*.

Quakeriana.—The Friends' Reference Library at Devonshire House, 12, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C., which was established in 1673, contains the largest collection in the world of writings relating to the religious Society of Friends, numbering about 40,000 items in print and manuscript. It includes the extensive collection of Thomas Thompson, of Liverpool, which was presented in 1831 by several Friends who had purchased it for £400. Some of the features of the Library are the original manuscript of the *Journal* of George Fox, written about 1674, and several volumes of his correspondence; a copy of Cranmer's Bible of November, 1541, once in Fox's possession; and the 'Charter of Release' granted by Charles II., in 1672, whereby nearly 500 Friends were liberated from gaol, John Bunyan and a few other imprisoned Nonconformists of other persuasions being, at Friends' instigation and with Royal consent, included in the liberation. The Library enshrines numerous Penn and Pennsylvania records, among which may be mentioned the originals of various treaties with the Indians signed with their totem or tribal marks, a copy of the second production of William Bradford's press in Pennsylvania, 1685, and a copy, believed to be unique, of the first printed document issued by the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, 1686. There is also a wealth of original letters, manuscripts of well-known books, and written records relating to the history of the Society of Friends. For literary purposes access may be obtained to the Library on proper application. Books may be loaned on production of a guarantee signed by two members of the Meeting for Sufferings, but this privilege does not extend to manuscripts or printed books of exceptional value.

[There is also a library of a general character, with about 6,000 volumes, in connection with the FRIENDS' INSTITUTE at Devonshire House.]

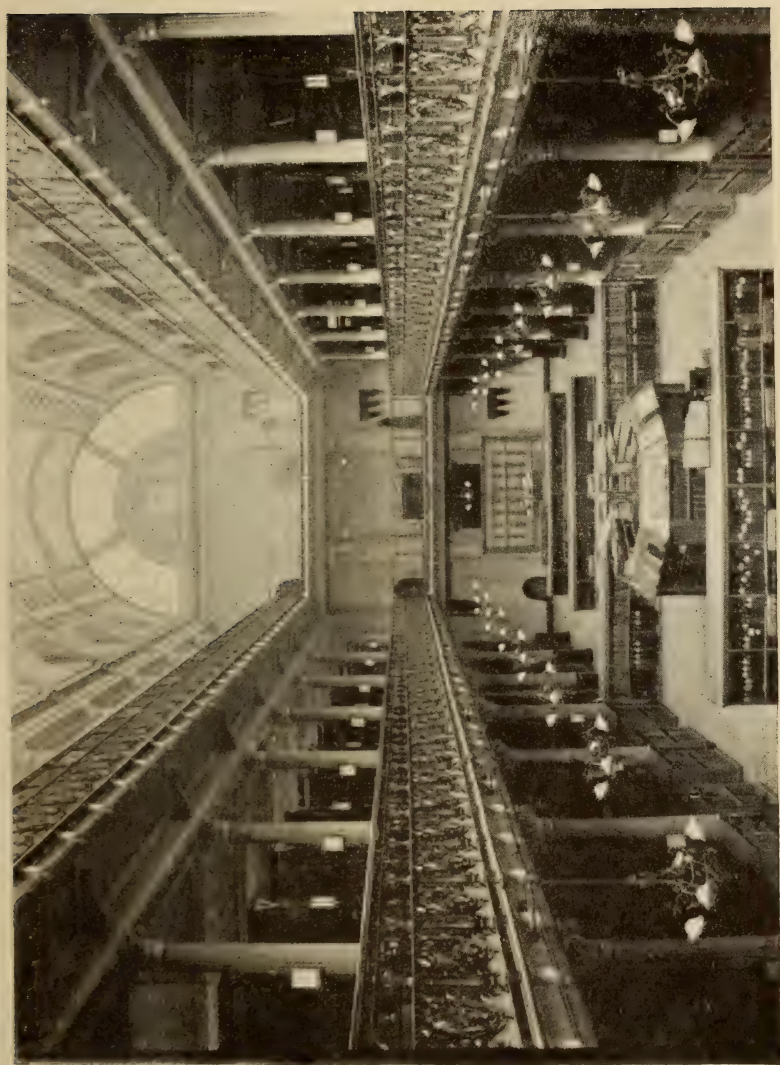
There is a small but interesting library belonging to Peel Preparative Meeting of Friends at Peel Court, 65, St. John Street, West Smithfield, E.C. It consists of about 450 books, mostly writings of Friends and works relating to them, some of which are of early date. Although primarily intended for the use of Members of the Society of Friends,

the Library is also open to Members of the various organisations whose headquarters are at the Peel Premises. Books may be borrowed for home reading on application to the Librarian.

Another Library of the same size and character belongs to the **Westminster Monthly Meeting**, 52, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. The original collection was bequeathed by Richard Hawkins in 1734, "to be placed in a regular and handsome manner . . . in the Meeting House, for the giving liberty to any Friend, or the sober children of any Friends who desire it to read any such books." Some of the more valuable books have been removed to the Friends' Reference Library at Devonshire House.

Sanitary Engineering, see *Hygiene*.

Science.—The **Patent Office Library**, 25, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C., (120,000 vols.) which was founded in 1855, contains sets of the printed specifications, indexes, and other publications of the British Patent Office, and the full or abridged patent specifications of the Argentine Republic, Australian Commonwealth, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Cape Colony, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Grenada, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mauritius, Mexico, Natal, New South Wales, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Queensland, Russia, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, South Australia, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad, United States of America, Victoria and Western Australia. In addition, it possesses a large collection of journals, transactions of Societies, reports of permanent Congresses and of State and municipal departments, text-books relating to the applied sciences and the arts, bibliographies, and works of reference. The books are arranged in bays on three floors according to a minutely divided system of classification, and can be consulted without the formality of tickets. The Guides to the various sections of the Library, which are in course of publication, embrace the following subjects: the applied sciences and the arts, including works on the fine and graphic arts, photography, and art industries; the laws of industrial property and copyright; chemistry and chemical technology; chemical industries, including destructive distillation, mineral oils and waxes, gas lighting,



PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY.

acetylene, oils, fats, soaps, candles and perfumery, paints, varnishes, gums, resins, and paper and leather industries ; domestic economy, foods and beverages, textile industries and wearing apparel ; general science, physics, sound, music, light, microscopy, and philosophical instruments ; architecture and building construction ; mineral industries and allied sciences ; electricity, magnetism, and electro-technics ; agriculture, rural economy, and allied sciences ; heat and heat engines ; aerial navigation and meteorology ; military and naval arts, including marine engineering. The Library is open to the public for reference purposes, and becomes better appreciated the more it is known.

The Library of The Science Museum, South Kensington, S.W., (90,000 vols.) is without exception the finest library of the kind in the kingdom. Founded in 1857 as a library of educational books,¹ it has since been developed on other lines, and is now especially strong in works on pure science, and in periodical publications and transactions of learned societies, the current numbers of which are arranged alphabetically in pigeon-holes constructed in the bases of the book-cases in the Reading Room. About 760 scientific journals are taken in. The Library possesses a copy of the bibliography of biology issued on cards by the Concilium Bibliographicum of Zurich. A set of the Patent Office specifications and publications is available for reference. About 30,000 volumes, including a large section of works on mining and mineralogy, were removed from the Library of the Geological Survey and Museum of Practical Geology some years ago. A collection of books, newspaper cuttings, and pamphlets relating to balloons, aeroplanes, and aeronautics in general, was added in 1908. The Library was moved from the east to the west side of Exhibition Road in 1907. It is a reference library and is practically accessible to all *bonâ fide* Students.

The Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., once possessed the Arundel Library of Thomas Howard, second Earl of Arundel, which was presented in 1667 by Henry Howard, afterwards sixth Duke of Norfolk.² A part

¹ The books from this Library which relate to the history, science and art of education, the educational periodicals, reports, memoirs, &c., have been removed to the Library of the Board of Education.

² About 100 volumes relating to heraldry and the Earl Marshal's Office were excepted, and given to the College of Arms.

of this fine collection is said to have originally belonged to the library of Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary. The Arundel Manuscripts were sold to the British Museum in 1831, and all the rare printed books have also been disposed of. The Library of the Royal Society (80,000 vols.) now consists mainly of serial scientific publications from all parts of the world. In it is preserved the manuscript of Sir Isaac Newton's *Principia*, which is not, however, in his autograph, as has been asserted. The ARCHIVES of the Society contain a large number of important communications. They include journals of proceedings, register books, and original papers, letters and memoranda, on a great variety of topics, which were communicated to the Society or its Members. Many of these have not been published and are of considerable interest. The Library is open only to Fellows of the Society, and to persons recommended by them. An introduction from a Fellow is valid until the 1st August next ensuing. Books with certain exceptions can be borrowed from the Library. Application for permission to examine documents in the Archives should be made to the Secretaries of the Society.

The Wellcome Library (Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.), Snow Hill Buildings, E.C., founded by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, contains about 23,000 printed books and about 500 manuscripts. It consists mainly of ancient manuscripts and early and modern printed books on medicine, surgery, chemistry, pharmacy and allied sciences. The Library is at present strictly private.

The Library of The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17, Bloomsbury Square, W.C., which was established in 1841, contains over 14,000 volumes and pamphlets, comprising the standard works on chemistry, botany, materia medica, pharmacy, and the allied physical and natural sciences. The current scientific, medical, and pharmaceutical periodicals are regularly provided. One of its chief features is the library of the late Daniel Hanbury, F.R.S. It is available for the use of subscribers to the Society; other Students desirous of using the Library must obtain special permission from the Secretary, which will enable them to read in the Library, but not to borrow books.

See also *Agriculture*; *Anthropology*; *Astronomy*; *Biology*

and Microscopy; Botany; Brewing; Chemistry; Engineering; Entomology; Gas Manufacture; Geography; Geology; Horology; Horticulture; Hygiene and Sanitary Engineering; Mathematics; Medicine and Surgery; Meteorology; Mining and Metallurgy; Natural History; Naval and Military Science; Photography; Physiology; Psychology; Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering; Zoology; and the Science Libraries at **University College** and **King's College**, under **LIBRARIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**.

Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering.—The Library of the **Institution of Naval Architects**, 5, Adelphi Terrace, W.C., (3,000 vols.) consists mainly of books on naval architecture and marine engineering, including a number of early works. The use of the Library is restricted to Members and Students of the Institution, and is for reference purposes only.

The Library of **Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping**, 71, Fenchurch Street, E.C., (1,250 vols.) consists principally of books on naval architecture, marine engineering, and cognate subjects. It contains an interesting and extensive collection of early registers of shipping, amongst which is included a copy of the oldest register book in the world, bearing the date of 1764-65-66. There are also in the Library a number of volumes relating to early voyages and travels, and Arctic and Antarctic exploration, biographies of eminent naval men, naval histories, &c., together with various pamphlets, bound volumes of technical magazines, and sets of the transactions of the principal technical institutions. The Library is not open to the public.

See also *Engineering; Science*.

Sociology, see *Economics*.

Spiritism, see *Psychology*.

Statistics, see *Economics*.

Surgery, see *Medicine and Surgery*.

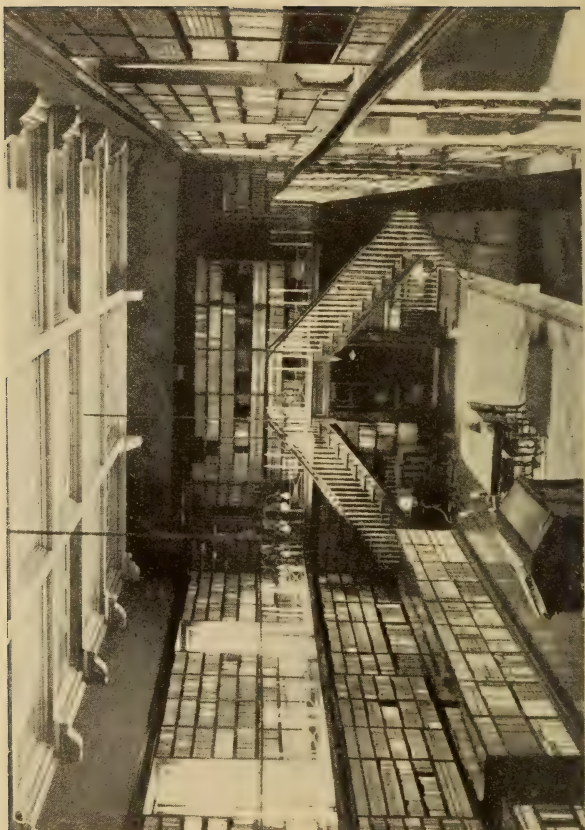
Technology.—See *Architecture and Building Construction; Brewing; Engineering; Gas Manufacture; Mining; Photography; Printing; Science: Shipbuilding and Marine*

Engineering; and the Libraries of **Technical Colleges** and the like, under **LIBRARIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**.

Theology.—The **Society of Jesus**¹ possesses in London a library of works on theology, hagiography, patrology, Biblical lore, Church history, the history of the Society of Jesus, and controversy. It contains about 52,000 volumes, divided into two Libraries, which, having been formed independently, somewhat overlap. The first of these, housed at 114, Mount Street, W., was established in 1849, and contains about 22,000 volumes. The other, in the adjoining Clergy House, 31, Farm Street, Berkeley Square, W., is known as the 'Writers' Library,' and contains about 30,000 volumes, which are used in connection with the literary work carried on by the Fathers of the Society. It includes the private library of Mr. Alexander Fullerton, which was bequeathed by its owner, and the collection of the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, S.J., the historian and archivist, which is distributed in the different sections of the Library. A large number of periodicals, mostly theological, are regularly received. Both Libraries are maintained for the use of Members of the Society of Jesus, but serious Students who make application to consult them are readily admitted. Such applications should be addressed to the Editor of *The Month*, 31, Farm Street, Berkeley Square, W.

Dr. Williams's Library, Gordon Square, W.C., (50,000 vols.) which was founded in 1716 by Dr. Daniel Williams, a Presbyterian minister, and opened in 1729, is primarily a theological library intended for the use of persons engaged in the study of theology, ecclesiastical history, comparative religion, and kindred subjects. It will also be found useful to students of history, philosophy, economics, the history of language and literature, and classical literature both ancient and modern. It includes the libraries of Dr. William Bates and Dr. William Harris, and possesses a slightly imperfect copy of the first folio of Shakespeare, a special collection of tracts and pamphlets of the Commonwealth period, the original minutes of the Westminster Assembly, letters and treatises of Richard Baxter, and several manuscripts of considerable interest to students of English Church history. The

¹ The older records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus are preserved in the Archives of Stonyhurst College in Lancashire.



THE ORATORY LIBRARY.

Library is open to anyone in the United Kingdom whose introduction and guarantee are in accordance with the printed regulations which may be obtained from the Librarian. Books may be borrowed for home reading.

The Oratory, Brompton Road, South Kensington, S.W., possesses what is perhaps the finest library of Catholic literature in London (32,135 vols., and 2,020 pamphlets); it consists mainly of theological works, hagiography, patrology, and ecclesiastical history. It includes a good collection of English Catholic literature, controversial and devotional, of the period from the last half of the sixteenth century to the eighteenth, many of the works being of considerable rarity. Special mention may be made of the fine folio editions issued by the Benedictines (Congregation of St. Maur and others), many of which are large paper copies. The library (about 10,000 vols.) of the late David Lewis, who was curate to Newman at St. Mary's, Oxford, was bequeathed in 1895; it is strong in works on canon law and French history, and contains many curious controversial works of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The Library possesses the valuable collection of works on mystical theology made by the late Father Frederick William Faber. There is a good liturgical section, and a representative collection of works on Palestine and Byzantine history. The Library is a private one, but the Librarian has consented to admit male postgraduate Students of the University of London who may wish to use it for reference purposes, on producing a letter of introduction from the Goldsmiths' Librarian of the University of London.

A lending library of modern Catholic books was founded by Father Faber in 1862, and is now housed in the western tower at the entrance to the Oratory. It is known as **ST. GREGORY'S LENDING LIBRARY**, and contains about 6,000 volumes, comprising Catholic works of doctrine, philosophy, history, and biography, as well as works of general literature by Catholic authors.¹ The Library is available to yearly and half-yearly subscribers, the amount of subscription being respectively £1 and 10s. 6d. Persons who are recommended by a Priest or a yearly subscriber, or who deposit 2s. 6d., can borrow books at the charge of 3d. a volume.

¹ St. Joseph's Subscription Library, 48, South Street, Mayfair, W., founded by the late Father Eyre, S.J., is of a like character. There are about 10,000 volumes in English, and about 4,000 in French.

The Library of the **Church House**, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W., (20,000 vols. and 13,500 pamphlets) is almost entirely theological in character, and includes the Julian collection of hymn books and hymnological works, consisting of 4,250 separate items bound in 3,500 volumes. The Library is available for the use of Members and Associates of the Corporation of the Church House. Books are lent for home reading subject to certain conditions.

The Library of the **Catholic Cathedral of Westminster**, S.W., (22,000 vols.) is chiefly theological, embracing copies of the Holy Scriptures, works of the Fathers of the Church, liturgies, canon law, and ecclesiastical history. There are also several volumes of Latin classics, and some valuable Syriac and Arabic publications, as well as small sections of works on archæology, art, and sociology. His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster has kindly consented to allow male Students of the University of London to use the Library for reference purposes on producing a letter of introduction from the Goldsmiths' Librarian of the University of London.

The **ARCHIVES OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF WESTMINSTER**, comprising an extensive series of documents connected with the Catholic affairs of England, which had been housed in the Oratory Library for 30 years, were removed in 1907 to the Archbishop's House at Westminster. These manuscripts and printed books were calendared in the fifth Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts in 1876.

St. Paul's Cathedral Library, E.C., (10,800 vols. and 11,000 pamphlets) was founded on the private library of Robert Gery, vicar of St. Mary's, Islington, which was purchased in 1708, and on the bequest of 1,892 volumes made by Henry Compton, Bishop of London, at his death in 1713. The Rev. John Mangey, Prebendary of St. Paul's and vicar of Dunmow in Essex, left his library and that of his father, Dr. Thomas Mangey, Prebendary of Durham, together valued at £600, to the Dean and Chapter, with the proviso that a sum of £150 should be paid to his widow. The terms were accepted and the books received in 1783. Since that time successive donations from the Deans, Canons, Prebendaries, and others, together with extensive purchases made by Dr. William Sparrow Simpson, have contributed to the development of the Library. Its general character is theological,

with a considerable admixture of Greek and Latin classics. The Library contains works of the Fathers of the Church, Canons and Decretals, office books and liturgies, the writings of English and foreign divines, and books of homilies and sermons. It possesses a large number of early Bibles, including those formerly belonging to Humphrey Wanley, librarian to the first and second Earls of Oxford, which were purchased by the Dean and Chapter in 1726. A copy of the Worms octavo edition of Tindale's New Testament, 1525-26, of which only one other copy is known to exist,¹ may be specially mentioned. English topography and history are also represented, and there is a fine collection of rare works relating to London, especially to St. Paul's Cathedral, including an extensive series of Paul's Cross sermons, and sermons preached within the walls of the Cathedral, as well as maps, plans, and views of London and of St. Paul's Cathedral. There are sections relating to the City Parishes and to the Livery Companies. The pamphlets include 6,348 items bound in 310 volumes, which were collected by Charles Richard Sumner, Bishop of Winchester from 1827 to 1869, and the series of 1,405 tracts of William Hale Hale, Archdeacon of London from 1842 to 1870, as well as the smaller collection made by Dr. Irons, Prebendary of St. Paul's, which was presented to the Cathedral by his widow. The series of tracts on the Plague and the Great Fire of London is of special interest. The Library also possesses the manuscripts of Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London from 1720 to 1748, many of which are in his own handwriting. Practically nothing remains of the old Cathedral Library, which is said to have been very fine and to have included illuminated manuscripts and volumes in sumptuous bindings. The biblioclastical zeal of the Protestant Reformers, the fire of 1561, and the vandalism of the soldiers of the Long Parliament, deprived the Library of a great part of its treasures; whilst the Great Fire of 1666 destroyed what remained. The present Library is worthily housed, but offers limited facilities for use; applications for admission should be made to the Librarian, whose decision in the matter is absolute.

The ancient MUNIMENTS OF THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ST. PAUL'S happily escaped the destruction which overtook the old capitular library, and most of them are still extant.

¹ The other copy is preserved in the Baptist College at Bristol. Both are imperfect. Only a fragment of the uncompleted quarto edition survives and is in the British Museum.

They illustrate in a remarkable way the ancient history, topography, manners, and architecture of the City of London, and many of the documents relate to the Cathedral and to the property of the Chapter. There is a large collection of original seals. The manuscripts have been described in the appendix to the ninth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, part 1.

The **ARCHIVES OF THE DIOCESE OF LONDON** are kept at Fulham Palace, S.W.

The **Congregational Library**, Memorial Hall, 15, Farringdon Street, E.C., (15,000 vols.) was founded in about 1832, and consists mainly of the writings of the Ejected Ministers, their associates and Puritan ancestors, works illustrative of the history of the Free Churches, and books written by Congregationalists. A special section is devoted to hymnology. The Library is open to Students on the recommendation of two Congregational Ministers. Books may be borrowed for home use.

The Library of the **British and Foreign Bible Society**, 146, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., (15,000 vols.) is almost entirely a collection of editions and translations of the Bible, New Testament, and portions of the Bible. Over five hundred different languages and dialects are represented, and the Library is of importance not only to the biblical but also to the philological student. It includes the valuable English collection of Francis Fry, containing nearly thirteen hundred separate editions, and is especially rich in missionary versions. The Library is supplemented by a collection of grammars, dictionaries, and books bearing on the languages of various races. Duly-accredited persons are admitted to the Library.

Westminster Chapter Library, Westminster Abbey, S.W., (14,000 vols.) which is housed in a room over the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, has been immortalised by Washington Irving in a well-known passage in his essay on the Mutability of Literature in the *Sketch Book*. Of the original library probably only one manuscript remains in its ancient home, and Caxton's press is apparently unrepresented, though the birthplace of English printing was within the Abbey precincts.¹ On January 16th, 1540, the Abbey was

¹ The Library possesses one leaf of the *Legenda secundum usum Sarum*, probably printed for Caxton by the Paris printer Guillaume Maynyal about 1487.

surrendered into the royal power, and its treasures were seized "for the King's use." The actual fate of the monastic library is unrecorded, but it was doubtless scattered or destroyed at the dissolution of the monastery.¹ The salvage is very small, only a few manuscripts having survived in various libraries throughout the country.² A new start was made in 1574, when Dean Goodman presented a copy of the Complutensian Bible and a Hebrew vocabulary. In 1575 a room was assigned to the Library in "the tower in the cloyster," and about sixteen years later the Library was removed to the room which it now occupies. It is lofty, and has a fine roof supported by massive beams. In 1623 it was refitted and the collection of books largely augmented by John Williams, Dean of Westminster from 1620 to 1641, and afterwards Archbishop of York. The manuscripts perished by fire in 1694, and those now in the Chapter Library are but few in number. The famous Islip Roll has recently been returned to the Abbey by the Society of Antiquaries. The present Library consists chiefly of Liturgies, Bibles, Canon Law, and works of the Fathers of the Church and of early theological writers. It includes a large collection of sermons and tracts relating to controversial theology, a number of early works on topography and ecclesiastical history, early editions of Greek and Latin authors, and works relating to classical antiquities. There is a collection of music (chiefly in manuscript) which comprises works of about a hundred composers, and a fine collection of early printed madrigals, English and Italian, published between the years 1559 and 1695. A number of books printed in the fifteenth century should also be mentioned. Permission to use the Library is granted by the Dean; books are sent, if required, to the British Museum, where they can be more conveniently consulted.

The cartularies of the monastery, which are preserved in the MUNIMENT ROOM, are wonderfully complete and of

¹ The Order in Council of 25th February, 1559, "for the purging of his Highnes Librarie at Westminster of all superstitious bookes, as masse bookes, legendes and suche like, and to deliver the garnytur of the same bookes, being either of golde or silver, to Sir Anthony Aucher," does not refer to the Abbey Library, as has been supposed by some writers, but to the Royal Library at Westminster. (*Acts of the Privy Council of England*, new series, vol. 3, 1891, p. 224.)

² A list of extant Westminster manuscripts so far as they can be traced is given in *The Manuscripts of Westminster Abbey*, by J. Armitage Robinson and Montague Rhodes James (1909), pp. 24, 25.

great interest. The larger portion refers to the estates which now belong or formerly appertained to Westminster Abbey. The historical documents have been calendared in appendices to the first and fourth Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission.

The Library of the **Church Missionary Society**, Salisbury Square, E.C., dates from November 4th, 1799, when the purchase of thirteen books was ordered by the Committee. At the present day it contains more than 13,000 volumes, chiefly on missionary subjects, comprising atlases and maps of missionary lands, travels, biographies, histories of Missions, and works on ethnology and religions. There is also an interesting collection of Puritan literature formed by the late General Edward Lake, one of the Society's Lay Secretaries. The Library possesses a large number of valuable manuscripts, among which may be mentioned various translational productions of Henry Martyn, the Missionary, a series of documents connected with the Havergal family, including several hymns by Miss Frances Ridley Havergal in her own handwriting, and materials for a history of the Evangelical section of the Church of England collected by the late Rev. Charles Hole, the historian of the Church Missionary Society. A copy of Bogatzky's *Golden Treasury*, enriched with annotations by John Berridge, is one of the treasures of the collection. Accredited Students may use the Library for reference purposes.

There is also a Circulating Library of missionary books (6,000 vols.), under the charge of the Rev. G. T. Manley; this is open to subscribers of eight shillings per annum, or of five shillings in the case of workers and supporters of the Society. New publications bearing upon missionary work are constantly being added.

The **Religious Tract Society**, 65, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C., possesses a library (12,000 vols.) mainly of a theological and missionary character, which is exclusively intended for the purposes of the Society's staff.

The **Wesleyan Conference Office Library** at the Methodist Publishing House, 25 to 35, City Road, E.C., (12,000 vols.) is the largest collection of writings of Methodists and books on Methodism ever brought together.

Biography and Mission history form large sections. The Connexional Reports and serials are to be found there, as well as a complete set of the *Wesleyan Methodist Magazine* from its commencement in 1778, bound in its original wrappers with the monthly advertisements of books, and the various Methodist and Arminian magazines and newspapers. The most valuable portion of the Library is the collection of early editions of John Wesley's prose and poetical books and tracts. In some cases the set of his works includes every edition that was published for many years, and the changes made therein are often of interest. The collection gives a realistic view of Wesley's remarkable activity. A valuable series of pamphlets collected by the Rev. Charles Prest was presented by his son and namesake, and includes several tracts written against Wesley and the early Methodists. The bulk of the library consists of the publications issued by the Methodist Publishing House during the past century. The Library is open for reference to Students on application by letter to the Manager.

The Library of the **Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts**, 15, Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W., comprises at present a reference library of about 4,000 volumes, the formation of which dates back to the foundation of the Society in 1701, and a lending library of about 2,500 volumes, mostly on foreign Missions, which is open to the public on payment of an annual subscription of five shillings. It also possesses a Braille Library of about 80 volumes, which is free.

The ARCHIVES contain a large number of interesting documents connected with the Society's missionary activities, and afford valuable material for historical research.

The **English Church Union Theological Library and Reading Room**, 31, Russell Square, W.C., was established in 1865, and contains about 6,000 volumes. The character of the Library is theological, ecclesiastical, and controversial; it is supported by subscriptions and by a small annual grant of money from the Council of the English Church Union. The Library includes an important collection of pamphlets on ritual and liturgical questions, bound in about 200 volumes, and several thousand photographs of Bishops and Clergy of the Anglican Church, in thirty-six albums, which were collected by the late Mr. Henry Hall, of

Kentish Town, and presented to the Library in 1895 by his son, the Rev. Edward J. Hall, Rector of Langtree, Torrington. The Reading Room is well supplied with newspapers and periodicals. Books may be borrowed for home reading. The Library is open to subscribers, who may be Members or Associates of the English Church Union, or non-members introduced by them.

The **Church Association**, 13 and 14, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C., possesses a reference library of Protestant controversy numbering some 5,000 volumes. The nucleus of the Library was presented to the Association by the Rev. Dr. G. R. Badenock, formerly Secretary to the Protestant Educational Institute. It comprises a curious assemblage of polemical literature, representative of all shades of anti-Catholic and anti-Ritualistic propaganda, and also contains devotional, expository and controversial books written from the opposite stand-point. The Library is open to subscribers to the Association.

Attached to the **Moravian Church of the Unitas Fratrum**, 32, Fetter Lane, E.C., is a reference library of over 5,000 volumes on the history of the Moravians, their missions, hymnology, &c. It is not open to the public, but admission is invariably granted on application being made to the Directing Board.

The **Swedenborg Society**, 1, Bloomsbury Street, W.C., possesses a library of about 5,000 volumes, comprising works by, and relating to, Emanuel Swedenborg, in all languages, and general theological and philosophical works, bearing upon and furthering his principles. It is open to Members of the Society, but the Committee extend the privilege of using the Library for reference purposes to other Students of the writings of Swedenborg, subject to such guarantee as they may determine.

The Reference Library of the **Baptist Missionary Society**, 19, Fournival Street, Holborn, E.C., (4,000 vols.) consists mainly of the writings of Baptists, and works illustrative of the history of the Baptist Denomination. It includes a collection of translations of the Scriptures in various languages and dialects. The Library is maintained for the use of Baptists, but is also available to others on application.

The Library of the **London City Mission**, 3, Bridewell Place, E.C., consists of about 4,000 volumes dealing mainly with theology, and includes the private library of the Rev. Robert Dawson, which he bequeathed to the Mission in 1906. Its use is confined to the Staff.

The **Salvation Army**, possesses in connection with its International Headquarters at 101, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., a library (4,000 volumes) which is as yet only the nucleus of a more extensive collection which it is proposed to form. Its character is chiefly theological, sociological, biographical, and historical (particularly relating to religious enterprise and Missions), and it comprises also a large collection of books, reports, newspapers, magazines, and manuscripts, in many languages, relating to the work of the Salvation Army. Books may be borrowed only by Officers and persons connected with the organisation, but can be referred to by others on application to Colonel Kitching, at the International Headquarters.

The Library of the **Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland**, Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, W.C., (2,000 vols.) contains works on the history of the Baptists, a collection of their writings, and books relating to them. It is mostly used for reference purposes, and is open to *bonâ fide* readers who make application to the Librarian.

The Lending Library of the **Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society**, Centenary Hall, 17, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C., was opened in December, 1908, and is being rapidly developed. It consists at present of about 1,500 volumes, mainly relating to foreign missionary work, and to countries and peoples to whom missionaries are sent. It is available for use by all interested in, and working for, the Society. The purchase of a catalogue (price 6*d.*) constitutes membership.

The **Christian Evidence Society**, 34, Craven Street, Strand, W.C., possesses a collection of works on the evidences of Christianity and kindred subjects, comprising some 800 volumes. It is used in connection with the work of the Society.

The Mission Library of the **Foreign Missions Committee of the Presbyterian Church of England**,

7, East India Avenue, E.C., contains about 450 volumes almost exclusively bearing upon foreign Missions. Books may be borrowed by Members of the English Presbyterian Church on payment of a small annual subscription.

There is a collection of a similar character, comprising some 400 volumes, in connection with the **Student Christian Movement of Great Britain and Ireland**, 93 and 94, Chancery Lane, W.C. It is open to Members of the Movement.

The Archives of the **Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge**, Northumberland Avenue, W.C., may be inspected with the permission, and at the convenience of, the Secretaries. The principal records of the Society have been printed in Edmund McClure's *A Chapter in English Church History*, and W. O. B. Allen and Edmund McClure's *Two Hundred Years: the history of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1698 to 1898*.

The **Allan Library** at the Methodist Publishing House, 25 to 35, City Road, E.C., has been closed for some years. It consists chiefly of works on Protestant theology, philosophy, and history. Some valuable contributions were received from the libraries of the Rev. Paul Orchard and the Rev. Richard Brown in 1889. A Committee has been appointed by the Westminster Trustees to arrange for rehousing the Library at the new Methodist Church House at Westminster, now in course of erection, and for strengthening it along lines of modern literature. The intention is to make it useful as an instrument of culture for the Methodist Church. The rules for its use under the new conditions are not yet drawn up, but it will probably be open to the public.

For the Libraries of **Lambeth Palace** and **Sion College**, see **GENERAL LIBRARIES**; and for the **Mendham Collection** in the Library of The Law Society, see *Law*.

See also *Archæology, Biblical; Huguenot History and French Protestantism; Quakeriana; Mohammedanism*; the Libraries of **Jews' College**, the **London Missionary Society**, and the **London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews**, under *Literature, Oriental*; and the Libraries of The **Church Missionary College**, Islington, **Hackney College**, Hampstead, New

College, Hampstead, Pastors' College, Regent's Park College, St. John's Hall, Highbury, and Wesleyan College, Richmond, under LIBRARIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Topography.—See *Palestine*; the Library of the Surveyors' Institution, under *Agriculture and Land*; the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, under *Archæology*; the Library of the Victoria and Albert (Art) Museum, under *Art*; the County Hall Library, Spring Gardens, under *Economics*; St. Paul's Cathedral Library, under *Theology*; and the Ward Library at University College, under LIBRARIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.—See the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and the Royal Veterinary College, under LIBRARIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Zoology.—The Library of the Zoological Society, 3, Hanover Square, W., (30,500 vols.) endeavours to collect all the important works on zoology, and obtains nearly all the scientific publications of the world that have zoological contributions. The proposal of the Council to dispose of the Society's premises at 3, Hanover Square was adopted in April 1909, and when this has been effected the Library will be removed to the Zoological Gardens. It is open to Fellows and books are available to them for home use. In particular cases it has been the tradition of the Society to allow individuals engaged in special research to consult the Library occasionally, but this is not a general and fixed rule.

See also *Entomology*; *Natural History*; *Science*; and the Grant Library at University College, under LIBRARIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.



LIBRARIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

*The Library of **University College**, Gower Street, W.C., (113,000 vols. and 17,000 pamphlets), was first opened on January 19th, 1829, with a collection of about 6,000 volumes. It has recently been grouped into a number of classified training libraries, into which a Professor can take his Students to instruct them in methods of research. The principal divisions are the General Library, the Science Library, and the Arts Libraries. The **GENERAL LIBRARY** comprises a number of valuable bequests and donations round which it has gradually accumulated. In 1830 a library of political economy was established at University College in memory of David Ricardo, the economist. This collection has been kept up by an annual grant from the Ricardo memorial fund, and now comprises about 2,500 volumes. It was augmented in 1855 by the parliamentary library of Joseph Hume, which includes an interesting collection of some 5,000 political and economic tracts. In 1832 the library, papers and correspondence of Jeremy Bentham were added to the College Library. In 1837 the valuable Chinese Library, consisting of 9,371 volumes, which had been collected by Robert Morrison, the Chinese missionary and lexicographer, was presented to the College. It comprises works on Chinese history, religion, literature, jurisprudence, and medicine, many of them being rare and early printed editions. In 1847 the law library of William Blackburn, of Lincoln's Inn, was presented by his sister; it contains 2,486 volumes, and includes many early printed books. In 1848 and 1849 the library of Edward Holme, M.D., of Manchester, (9,776 vols. and 5,029 pamphlets) was received and distributed according to subject in the different sections of the Library, and in 1862 the library of James Bentham Mill was presented by his sister in compliance with his desire. In 1869 the College received by bequest the library of Professor James Morris (8,500 vols.), and in the following year was added the fine mathematical library of Professor John Thomas Graves, the jurist and mathematician, (15,000 vols.



PHOTOGRAPH BY LANGLEY & SONS.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. GENERAL LIBRARY.

and pamphlets), which he had bequeathed in remembrance of his former connection with University College. It contains a large number of rare and early printed scientific books, and a few manuscripts. In 1870 the Littler Theological Collection was given to the College by Sir Ralph Littler, and in 1876 the law library of Sir John Richard Quain was presented by his brother, Professor Richard Quain. In 1903 the library of Dr. Frederic Septimus Leighton, which is particularly strong in classics, was presented by his children. The philosophical portion of his library has been placed in the Arts Libraries, where it forms a considerable part of the Philosophy section. Mention should also be made of the Ward Library of works relating to the history and antiquities of London, and the Field Fine Arts Library. The SCIENCE LIBRARY, which now contains about 25,000 volumes, includes the chemical books of Professors George Fownes and Thomas Graham; the library of works on zoology and zootomy of Professor Robert Edmond Grant, which he bequeathed in 1874, together with an endowment for augmentation; the library of works illustrating the development of physiology, which formerly belonged to, and was presented by, Professor William Sharpey; and the library recently transferred to the College by the Geologists' Association. About 350 scientific periodicals are taken in. The ARTS LIBRARIES likewise include a number of important special collections. In 1862 the Daulby Roscoe collection of Icelandic literature, which had been formed in the opening years of the nineteenth century, was given to the College; it contains presentation copies of works by Norse scholars of that period. The Arts Libraries also contain the Yates Archæological Library (3,500 vols.), dealing more particularly with classical antiquities and epigraphy; the History section (10,000 vols.); the Philosophy section (2,500); the English section (4,500 vols.); the German section (4,000 vols.); the collection made by Dr. Henry Clark Barlow of various editions of Dante and of works illustrative of that author, and other books on Italian history and literature, which was bequeathed in 1876; and the library of Professor S. Arthur Strong (1,000 vols.), consisting chiefly of oriental texts and grammars, which was presented by his wife in 1905. In the same year the library collected by Frederic David Mocatta (5,000 vols.) was presented in his memory by the Jewish Historical Society, to whom it had been

bequeathed. Whilst containing a large number of general books of reference, it is particularly strong in historical, liturgical, and social works, which throw light upon Jewish life past and present. It includes a number of manuscript liturgies, and some early printed books of considerable rarity. The Edwards Library is a working Egyptological Library in connection with the Egyptological Department under Professor Flinders Petrie. The Library of University College is open to Members of the College Committees, Teachers, past and present Students of University College, and to Members of the Senate and Members of Convocation of the University of London; also to persons specially recommended. Books may be borrowed on the deposit of £2 2s., of which £2 is returnable. Members of the Jewish Historical Society and of the Societies connected with the Union of Jewish Literary Societies also have the privilege of using and borrowing books from the Mocatta Library.

The Library of **New College**, Hampstead, N.W., (50,000 vols.) consists of works on theology, philosophy, and history; it offers many facilities for research in these subjects, and especially in the history of Nonconformity. The use of the Library is confined to Students of the College.

*The Library of **King's College**, Strand, W.C., (30,000 vols.) consists of two main branches: the General Library, and the Science Library, the latter including a medical section. It contains a considerable number of periodical publications and transactions of Societies. A special feature of the General Library is Sir Charles Wheatstone's collection of works on electricity and kindred subjects, up to the year 1875; it numbers about 3,000 volumes, and was bequeathed at his death in 1875. These collections are open free to matriculated Students and Associates of the College, and to non-matriculated Students on payment of 10s. 6d. a term, or £1 1s. per annum. Certain books can be borrowed from the Library for short periods at a time. The College also possesses William Marsden's collection of oriental books and manuscripts (4,000 vols.), which was presented by him in 1835. It contains some unique and rare editions. The Marsden Oriental Library is open to Orientalists and other scholars on producing a letter of introduction.

Regent's Park College, N.W., possesses two libraries (21,000 vols.): the College Library (13,000 vols.), which is



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. MOCATTA LIBRARY.

exclusively for the use of Students of the College, and the Angus Library (about 8,500 vols. and pamphlets), which is open to Students of the College, and to others for reference purposes on application to the Principal. The ANGUS LIBRARY consists for the most part of books bearing on the history of the Baptists, and on controversies in which the Baptists have been conspicuously engaged.

The Library of **Dulwich College**, S.E., dates from 1619, and contains about 17,000 volumes. The most important features of the Library are the manuscripts and the muniments; these include the 'Alleyn Papers' and the theatrical diary of Philip Henslowe. There are a considerable number of proclamations and broadsides dated from 1595 to 1724, and an interesting collection of 17th century pamphlets, including several which relate to the 'Popish Plot.' The College possesses a fragmentary copy of the first folio of Shakespeare, of which the provenance is uncertain, and Barnabe Rich's *Adventures of Brusanus, prince of Hungaria* (1592), which is apparently the only perfect copy known. The Garrick collection of plays, which is now in the British Museum, is said by Daniel Lysons to have once been the property of Dulwich College.¹ It seems to have been given to Garrick when he was making his theatrical library, in exchange for some modern publications. It is probable that the few books left by Edward Alleyn, the Founder, were also parted with in this way. William Cartwright, the actor, made a considerable bequest of books to the College in 1687, but no authentic list exists of them, and it is difficult to decide whether his books are still in the Library, or were part of the exchange made with Garrick. The manuscripts have particularly suffered from the carelessness and neglect of past years, and some have even found their way into the auction rooms; there is little doubt but that a large number of papers have perished altogether. The Library is open to the Governors and Masters of the College, and occasionally to others by arrangement with the Head Master, preferably during term-time.

The new SCHOOL LIBRARY was founded in memory of the Old Alleynians who fell in the Boer War. There are at present about 3,000 volumes on the shelves. The books in the old library formed the nucleus of the collection which has been largely increased by subscriptions and gifts.

¹ *The Environs of London*, 2nd edition, Vol. I., p. 83.

Among many donors of books may be mentioned the late Lord Davey, the late Canon Carver, and Mr. Henry Yates Thompson.

Bedford College for Women, York Place, Baker Street, W., possesses a library of over 16,000 volumes. All Students of the College are entitled to use the Library for reference and to borrow books; former Students and Members of Bedford College Students' Association can use it for reference purposes only.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School, West Smithfield, E.C., possesses a library (14,000 vols.) which is well provided with medical works, both old and new, and includes a collection of books on history, theology, and general literature. The Library is for reference purposes only, and is for the use of Students of the Hospital.

The **Royal Military Academy**, Woolwich, possesses a library (13,500 vols.) in which special prominence has been given to works on military history and biography. There is a considerable admixture of general literature, and the Academy also possesses the private library of His Royal Highness the Prince Imperial, which was presented by him when he left the institution. The Library is maintained for the use of Gentlemen Cadets in residence and Members of the Staff; applications from serious Students to use it for reference purposes are considered on their merits.

Birkbeck College, Breams Buildings, E.C., has a general library with 9,500 volumes, and departmental libraries with 2,500 volumes. The General Library is open only to Members of the College; the Departmental Libraries are for the use of Students in special departments.

University College Hospital Medical School, University Street, Gower Street, W.C., possesses a library (12,000 vols.) which consists mainly of text-books, works of reference, and medical journals. It includes the libraries of the Royal Sussex Hospital, and the library of Sir John Eric Erichsen, which was transferred from the Library of University College in 1907. Students may borrow books on permission of the Library Committee.

The Library of **Wesleyan College**, Richmond, Surrey, (from 10,000 to 12,000 vols.) is rich in works on theology, philosophy, history, ancient and modern, and in works



LIBRARY OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

bearing on India and the Far East. It is open only to resident Students of the College.

The **Polytechnic Library**, 309, Regent Street, S.W., consists of about 10,330 volumes, which are classified as follows: Religion (1,200), History (528), Biography (650), Voyages and Travels (590), Science (438), Arts and Trades (462), Political and Domestic Economy, Sports, Pastimes and miscellaneous works (1,900), Poetry and Drama (370), Fiction (3,500), Books of reference (700). There are in addition several small libraries attached to the various classes for the use of Students, and under the control of the Masters.

Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green, Surrey, possesses a general working library of 10,200 volumes. About 400 volumes are added each year. The use of the Library is granted free to all Members of the College, and with the exception of certain works of reference, books may be borrowed in term-time and during the vacations.

St. John's Hall, Highbury, N., possesses three libraries, numbering together 10,000 volumes; they are open only to Members of the Hall. The General Library (6,500 vols.) includes a valuable collection of Dutch works on divinity of the 17th and 18th centuries, mostly in Latin. Students of the Hall may borrow books from the General Library. The Fitzgerald Library (2,500 vols.) consists of the theological portion of the library of Purcell Fitzgerald, of Boulge Hall, Suffolk. It is for reference purposes only. The 'Vigiles' Library (1,000 vols.) is a collection of books and pamphlets relating to the work of foreign missions.

The Library of **Westminster School** (St. Peter's College), Little Dean's Yard, S.W., (10,000 vols.) consists of two main divisions: the Busby or Old Library, and the Scott or New Library. The Old Library consists principally of books collected by Dr. Richard Busby when Head Master of Westminster School from 1638 to 1695; it is chiefly of antiquarian interest. There is a collection of Bibles in many languages, including a copy of the first edition of the Bible translated into the dialect of the Massachusetts Indians by John Eliot (1661-63). The New Library, founded in memory of Dr. Charles Brodrick Scott, Head Master from 1855 to 1883,

is a good all-round Library, especially strong in classics and history. The Library is open only to Members of the School.

St. Paul's School, West Kensington, W., possesses a library of about 9,660 volumes, the nucleus of the collection consisting of Greek, Hebrew, and Latin literature, to which English works have been added during the last century. Dean Colet endowed St. Paul's School with his library of philological works in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, but these were destroyed in the Great Fire of London, together with the choice classical collection of Samuel Cromleholme, High Master from 1657 to 1671, whose death is said by William Oldys¹ to have been hastened by their loss. The present library was founded towards the end of the seventeenth century. In 1743 the number of books was 830, and in 1809 this fell to 789. With the appointment of Dr. Sleath there was a revival, and the two catalogues made in his time, in 1828 and 1836, show totals of 1,358 and 1,607 respectively. Under Dr. Kynaston the increase was maintained, a supplementary list which was published in 1859 raising the number of books to 2,233. At the removal of St. Paul's School to its new home in 1884, the number of books in the Library was about 3,300. The Library includes Dr. Blaydes' collection of classical books (1,300 vols.), in which the Greek Dramatists are especially well represented, and the collection of Paul Blouët (Max O'Rell), which consists mainly of modern French literature (600 vols.). The use of the Library is confined to Masters and Boys.

The Students' Free Library, **Toynbee Hall**, 28, Commercial Street, E., (7,500 vols.) is open to all Students attending lectures or classes at Toynbee Hall. Books may be borrowed for home reading on a voucher guarantee signed by a resident. The strongest section is that of sociology and economics; history and science are also represented. There is a good supply of reference books, and several magazines and reviews are regularly received.

City and Guilds College, Exhibition Road, South Kensington, S.W., possesses a library (7,000 vols.) which consists chiefly of works dealing with civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, mathematics, and chemistry. It is open only to the Staff and Students of the College. Books may be borrowed for home use subject to the Library regulations.

¹ See his notes on London Libraries of the eighteenth century printed in *Notes and Queries*, 2nd series, Vol. XI., Jan.-June, 1861, page 403.

Guy's Hospital Medical School, Southwark, S.E., possesses the Wills Library (7,000 vols.), which contains textbooks, works of reference, and medical journals. It can be used by all past and present Students of the Hospital, as well as by qualified medical practitioners from other hospitals, and by medical undergraduates of the University of London introduced by the Goldsmiths' Librarian of the University. Books can be borrowed from the Library on the deposit of one guinea, which is returnable.

The Library of the **Pastors' College**, Temple Street, Newington, S.E., was founded by Charles Haddon Spurgeon, and contains about 7,000 volumes which are mostly on theological subjects. A valuable collection of Puritan writings and other 17th century literature was presented to the Library by the Founder. There is also a collection of about 500 books and pamphlets relating to foreign Missions. The Library is maintained for the use of past and present Students of the College. Applications from other persons desiring admission should be addressed to the Principal of the College.

Stockwell Training College, Stockwell Road, S.W., possesses a reference library with about 6,000 volumes, and a lending library with about 1,000 volumes. Only the Staff and Students of the Training College are permitted to use the Library.

The **Church Missionary College**, Islington, N., possesses a library of 6,500 volumes, mainly theological in character. It includes a few early editions, and a number of books bearing upon missionary work. The Library is for the use of Students of the College only.

The Library of the **Royal Naval College**, Greenwich, S.E., (6,500 vols.) is exclusively for the use of naval and marine Officers studying in the College, and of other Officers of those Services.

***Goldsmiths' College**, New Cross, S.E., possesses a library (6,000 vols.) of a general character, English history, English literature, and education being the subjects most strongly represented. It is available to Students of the College, and to the teaching and administrative Staff.

The **Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine**, Chelsea Gardens, S.W., possesses a library of about 6,000 volumes consisting chiefly of journals and books on hygiene, bacteriology, pathology, protozoology, biochemistry, and medicine. It is for the use of Members of the Institute, but Students of the University of London desirous of consulting it may do so on application to the Director.

The Library of the **Royal Army Medical College**, Millbank, S.W., (6,000 vols.) consists of books dealing principally with diseases and injuries incidental to military life.¹ It also possesses a reference section of works on medicine, surgery, hygiene, and bacteriology, and includes the current periodical literature bearing on those subjects. There are a few rare books, such as Richard Wiseman's *Treatise on wounds*, London, 1672; Braunschweig's *Cirurgia*, Augsburg, 1497; Joannes de Vigo's *Practica in Chirurgia*, Leyden, 1516; and a Venetian chart of the Mediterranean and other parts of Europe, dated 1463. The Library is the property of the War Department, and is not open to the public. Permission is occasionally given to accredited Students to use it for purposes of reference.

The Library in connection with the **Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind**, Upper Norwood, S.E., was founded by the late T. R. Armitage, M.D., and is known as the 'Armitage Memorial Library.' It contains 5,837 volumes in Braille type, and is constantly being augmented. The books are for the use of the Students of the College, and comprise works of general literature, history, biography, and science, as well as French, Latin, and Greek text-books. Books for the blind are produced in two ways: either each separate volume is embossed by hand, or a number of copies are printed from stereotype plates. The greater number of those in the Library were produced by the first method. Embossed books are bulky and costly—for instance *Little Dorrit*, in 19 folio volumes, occupies a shelf four feet long, and cost £14. Every year the number of books printed from stereotype plates is increasing, and these cost about four shillings

¹ The British Red Cross Society, 9, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., possesses a small collection (about 200 vols.) of books and reports relating to wars in which Red Cross Societies have rendered assistance to ameliorate the condition of the sick and wounded. It is for the use of Members and Associates of the Society.

per volume. Many of the books in the Library have been transcribed into Braille by voluntary workers and presented to the College. There is also a large musical library containing pianoforte, organ, and vocal works by all the leading composers, and a reference library for the sighted Staff, to which the Gilchrist Trustees have liberally contributed.

City of London College, White Street, Moorfields, E.C., possesses a general working library of about 5,500 volumes for the use of Students of the College.

The Library of **Charing Cross Hospital Medical School**, Chandos Street, W.C., (5,000 vols.) consists mainly of text-books and periodicals on medicine and kindred sciences, for the use of Students of the Hospital.

The Library of **London Hospital Medical College**, Turner Street, Mile End, E., (5,000 vols.) which is for reference purposes only, is well provided with modern medical and surgical books, and includes a good collection of the works of ancient writers. New books are being constantly added to the Library. It also possesses the chief foreign periodicals dealing with anatomy, physiology, and pathology; these were originally provided by the late Rev. S. A. Thompson-Yates, and continued by Mr. Edward P. Thompson. It is open to Students of the Hospital.

The Library of **St. George's Hospital Medical School**, Hyde Park Corner, S.W., (5,000 vols.) contains early medical books, as well as modern text-books and medical journals. It is for the use of Students of the School.

The Library of **Middlesex Hospital Medical School**, 17, Cleveland Street, W., (4,500 vols.) contains standard medical works and text-books, as well as the leading medical journals. It is open to Students of the School.

The Library of **Westfield College**, Hampstead, N.W., (4,150 vols.) is open free to Students taking regular courses at the College.

East London College, Mile End Road, E., possesses a library of about 4,000 volumes. On the dispersal of the People's Palace Library, a number of books were retained for the Library of the College. Through the generosity of the Drapers' Company many valuable and expensive works

have recently been added, and special attention has been given to the provision of standard works of reference in the various subjects included in the curriculum of the College. It is for the use of Students of the College.

The Library of the **Passmore Edwards Settlement**, Tavistock Place, W.C., (4,000 vols.) is of a general character, and is open free to Associates and Students of the Settlement; others can use it on payment of a fee of 1s. a quarter. It is a condition of Associateship that candidates shall be of the working class.

The Library of **St. Mary's Hospital Medical School**, Paddington, W., (4,000 vols.) contains current text-books and medical journals. It is for the use of Students of the School.

Northampton Polytechnic Institute, St. John Street, E.C., possesses a library of 3,369 volumes, of which 1,855 are technical, and 1,514 are works appertaining to general literature. The Library is open only to Students and other members of the Institute.

***King's College (Women's Department)**, 13, Kensington Square, W., possesses a library of about 3,000 volumes. The best equipped section is that devoted to English literature. The Library is open only to Students of the College during term-time.

The **Mary Datchelor Girls' School and Training College**, The Grove, Camberwell, S.E., possesses libraries numbering in all about 3,000 volumes. The Teachers' Reference Library consists of about 100 volumes; the Training College Reference Library (500 vols.) is largely pedagogical, and includes a collection of school text-books; the School Lending Library (about 1,200 vols.) is of a general character. There are also Form Libraries (about 1,200 vols.), and a small Science Library (about 40 vols.) for the use of Students preparing for science degrees.

The Library of **Sir John Cass Technical Institute**, Jewry Street, Aldgate, E.C., (3,000 vols.) contains works relating to science and art, and their application to industry. It is open to members of the Institute; a fee of 2s. 6d. per annum is charged to Students who are not members. Certain books are available for home use.

University College School, Frognal, Hampstead,

possesses a school library with nearly 3,000 volumes of a general character; it includes a selection of classical works. The School possesses also a Masters' library (1,500 vols.) containing chiefly works of reference and school books, and a separate collection (about 1,000 vols.), called the Paulatim Library, containing books written by old boys of the School, or relating to them.

The Library of the **Royal Veterinary College**, Camden Town, N.W., (2,800 vols.) consists of works on veterinary medicine and surgery, and ancillary subjects. It is open only to Students of the College.

The Library of **St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School**, Albert Embankment, S.E., (2,700 vols.) contains medical works of reference and text-books, as well as the chief medical periodicals. It is open to Students of the School.

St. Mary's College, Paddington, W., possesses a library of 2,615 volumes, about 460 of which are used in connection with the Training Department. It is open only to Members of the College.

At **Battersea Polytechnic**, Battersea Park Road, S.W., a new Library is being erected, which will provide accommodation for 20,000 volumes. The building has been presented by Mr. Edwin Tate to commemorate his long connection with the Polytechnic as Chairman of the Governing body. In the existing Library, which contains about 2,500 volumes, prominence is given to scientific works, and further additions will be made when the new library building is completed. All Students of the Polytechnic have free access to the Library, and may borrow books for home study under certain restrictions. In addition to the books in the Library, a number of scientific and technical books are placed in the various departments for reference by Students.

The **Royal Academy of Music**, Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, W., possesses a library of musical works (2,500 vols.), including the valuable library of R. J. Stevens, and a collection of the works of Sebastian Bach, which formerly constituted the library of the now defunct Bach Society. A large number of Liszt's works were presented by Miss Constance Bache, and a collection of modern orchestral scores was presented by Messrs. Novello, the publishers.

The Library is open only to Professors and Students. The Angelina Goetz Library, which was founded in memory of Mrs. Goetz by her children in 1903, consists of about 350 full scores of modern symphonies, operas, &c. It is open to Professors and Students, and by special permission to the public during term-time.

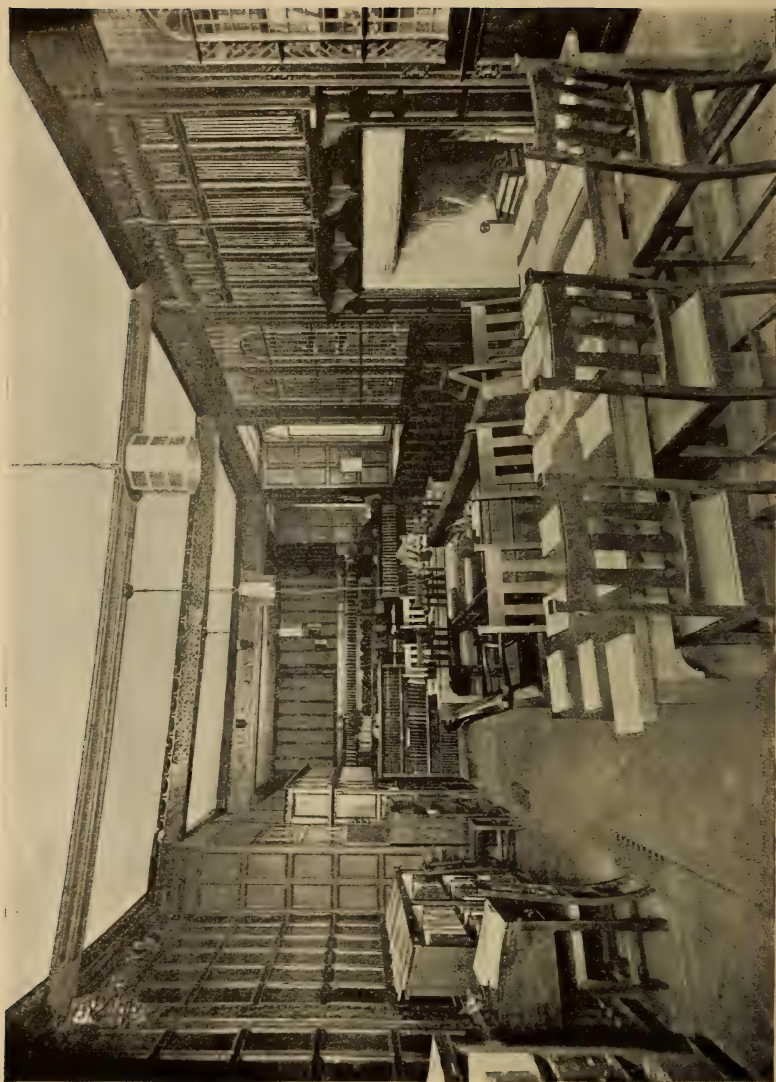
Trinity College of Music, Mandeville Place, W., possesses a library of about 2,500 volumes, consisting chiefly of music, literature on music, and lives of musicians. The use of the Library is confined to Professors, Students, and Officials of the College, whose names are on the current list.

The Library of **Westminster Hospital Medical School**, Caxton Street, S.W., (2,500 vols.) consists of books of reference and the latest text-books, which are available to Students for home use. It is free to all Students, with the exception of those entering for one or two sessions, who are required to pay a fee of half a guinea for the privilege of using the Library.

City of London School, Victoria Embankment, E.C., possesses a library of about 2,300 volumes. Classical, historical, and English literary works predominate. As special attention is given in the School to the study of Shakespeare, a recent suggestion, which will probably be carried out, is to make a speciality of Shakespearian literature. The Library is open only to the Masters and Boys of the School.

Borough Road Training College, Isleworth, possesses two main and other sectional libraries (2,200 vols.). The main libraries contain works of general literature, and pedagogic and school books; in addition there are small sections of physics and chemistry. The Library is open to Students and Tutors of the College. Students can also borrow books from the London Library, to which the College subscribes, and from the Principal's private library. There is a special fiction section, which is managed by the Students themselves.

London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, 8, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C., possesses a library of 2,200 volumes for the use of Students of the Hospital.



LIBRARY OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, WYE.

The Library of the **South-Eastern Agricultural College**,¹ Wye, Kent, is housed in a fine oak-panelled room built in 1445 by Cardinal Kempe, Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor of England, and contains 2,200 volumes. Of these 600 deal with British agriculture (soil, crops, live-stock, dairying), 140 with colonial and tropical agriculture, 46 with foreign agriculture, 35 with the agriculture of the United States, 180 with horticulture, 380 with chemistry, 113 with botany (including fungoid diseases), 82 with zoology (chiefly insects and birds), and 600 with estate management, agricultural law, rating, taxation, valuation, building construction, engineering and machinery, surveying, drainage, geology, forestry, hops, bacteriology, physics, general science, mathematics, book-keeping, &c. Most of these are standard works of recent date, but the Library also contains a few old agricultural books of historical interest. Several agricultural journals, as well as French and German periodicals on agricultural chemistry, mycology, and bacteriology, are taken in. Gifts of books have been made by the present Principal, M. J. R. Dunstan, and by his predecessor, A. D. Hall. The Library was established in 1894, when the College became an agricultural College, and is for the use of the Staff and Students. It is mainly for reference purposes, but certain books may be borrowed with the permission of the Librarian.

The Library of **College Hall**, Byng Place, Gordon Square, W.C., (2,000 vols.) consists of four main sections: Arts, Science, Medicine, and Fine Arts. It is open to Members of College Hall, and to Members of the Old Students' Association of College Hall.

London Day Training College, Southampton Row, W.C., possesses a library of works on pedagogy (about 2,000 vols.), to which considerable additions are being made by the London County Council. It is open only to the Staff and Students of the College.

Maria Grey Training College, Salusbury Road, Brondesbury, N.W., possesses a library of over 2,000 volumes. It consists almost entirely of educational and psychological

¹ The South-Eastern Agricultural College at Wye, situated 54 miles from the Central Office of the University, was recognised as a School of the University by the Statutes in accordance with a special provision of the University of London Act of 1898.

works, and books of reference. The Library is for the use of the College and School Staff, and of present Students of the College.

The Library of the **Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons**, 10, Red Lion Square, W.C., (2,000 vols.) consists almost entirely of books relating to veterinary medicine and surgery. It is open to Members and Fellows of the College, but not to Students.

The Library of the **Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital**, City Road, E.C., (1,900 vols.) consists entirely of works on ophthalmology. It is open to Students and Members of the medical and surgical Staff of the Hospital, and to other Students for reference, by arrangement with the Curator and Librarian.

The **Technical College, Finsbury** (City and Guilds of London Institute), Leonard Street, City Road, E.C., possesses four small working libraries (1,430 vols.), which are exclusively in connection with the various departments. There are 380 volumes on mechanical engineering, 460 volumes on electrical engineering, 150 volumes on chemistry, and 440 volumes on applied art. The Libraries are available only to Students of the College. No Reading Room is provided, the books being lent out for short periods, or consulted during College hours.

The Training College at The **Incorporated Froebel Educational Institute**, Talgarth Road, West Kensington, W., possesses a library of about 1,420 volumes, consisting mainly of educational works. It is open only to the Students and Staff of the Schools and College.

The **Northern Polytechnic Institute**, Holloway, N., possesses a library of about 1,420 volumes, including books of biography and fiction, and voyages and travels, intended primarily for the use of the Day School, and also special departmental libraries comprising works on chemistry, physics, engineering, building construction, mathematics and English. The use of the Library is confined to Students of the Institute.

The Library of **Gresham College**, Basinghall Street, E.C., (1,280 vols.) comprises the private library of Mrs. Lætitia

Hollier, and a small musical collection. It is for the use of Members of the College only.

The **Woolwich Polytechnic**, Woolwich, possesses a library of 1,080 volumes, chiefly on scientific and engineering subjects. It is open to Teachers, Students and Members of the Polytechnic.

The **National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic**, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C., possesses a library of about 1,000 volumes dealing almost exclusively with neurological subjects. Students desirous of using the Library should apply to the Secretary of the Medical Committee.

St. John's College, Battersea, S.W., possesses a general library of about 1,000 volumes. It is open only to Members of the College.

St. Mark's College, Chelsea, S.W., has a general library of about 1,000 volumes. It is for the use of Members of the College.

The **London School of Tropical Medicine**, Seamen's Hospital Society, Royal Albert Dock, E., possesses a library of 850 volumes for the use of the Students and Staff of the School.

Faraday House Library (Electrical Standardizing, Testing and Training Institution), Southampton Row, W.C., (750 vols.) is limited to works on electrical and allied sciences. The Library is open for reference to Students and ex-Students of Faraday House, but only Students can borrow books for home use.

The **London School of Dental Surgery**, Royal Dental Hospital of London, 32, Leicester Square, W.C., possesses a library of about 580 volumes. It consists of the most recent text-books on dental subjects, and a large number of books of historical interest. It also includes a number of journals bearing upon dentistry. The Library is primarily intended for the use of members of the Staff and Students of the Hospital; applications from others who desire to consult the books are considered on their merits by the Honorary Librarian.

The **Hospital for Sick Children**, Great Ormond Street, W.C., possesses a library of about 500 volumes, the nucleus

of which is the private collection of Dr. West, the Founder of the Hospital, who presented it on his retirement. The Library may be said to embrace the best literature of Europe of the middle of last century on the subject of children's diseases. Several additions of standard works on the same subject, largely by members of the Hospital Staff, have since been made.

The **Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb**, (Training College for Teachers), 11, Fitzroy Square, W., possesses a library of about 200 volumes, consisting of educational works dealing mainly with the education of the deaf and dumb, and the history of deaf-mute education. It is open only to Students who are training at the College.

The **Guildhall School of Music**, Victoria Embankment, E.C., possesses a small library of orchestral scores and music, which is open to Students of the School.

Hackney College, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W., possesses a theological library of several thousand volumes, which was in great part bequeathed to the College by the late Principal, the Rev. Dr. Alfred Cave. It includes standard theological works, English and foreign, and a number of recent publications. The Library is intended for the use of Students and Members of the College; but special permission to use the Library is sometimes accorded to other Students who are engaged in serious study.

Merchant Taylors' School, Charterhouse Square, E.C., possesses a library which is chiefly rich in Greek and Latin classics, theology, and English literature, and to a smaller degree in history and modern languages. Its object being to assist and develop the teaching in the School, the use of it is confined to members of the Staff, and under certain restrictions to some of the older Boys.

The **National Dental Hospital and College**, 187, Great Portland Street, W., possesses a reference library, including the Robinson Collection, in which are some rare and early dental works. It is for the use of Students of the College.

For the Libraries at **Jews' College** and the **Royal College of Music**, see SPECIAL LIBRARIES, under *Literature*, *Oriental*, and *Music*, respectively.

HOURS OF ADMISSION AND NAMES OF
LIBRARIANS AND OFFICERS-IN-CHARGE.

N.B.—All libraries are closed on Sundays, Bank Holidays,
Christmas Day and Good Friday,
unless otherwise stated.

Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W.

Librarian :—W. G. PERRIN.

Deputy Librarian :—J. F. PHILLIPS.

Allan Library, Methodist Publishing House, 25 to 35,
City Road, E.C.—[At present closed.]

Hon. Librarian :—REV. NEHEMIAH CURNOCK.

Alpine Club, 23, Savile Row, W.—Open during Club
hours.

Librarian :—AUGUSTUS JOHN MACKINTOSH.

Anglo-Russian Literary Society, Imperial Institute,
South Kensington, S.W.—Books are only sent to Members on
application by letter.

Hon. Librarian :—F. P. MARCHANT.

Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain, 58 & 60,
Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.—9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.,
Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Literary Secretary :—P. S. BRIDGEFORD.

Architects' Technical Bureau, 24, Hart Street,
Bloomsbury, W.C.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to
1 p.m.

Secretary :—F. R. GOULD WILLS, A.R.I.B.A.

Architectural Association, 18, Tufton Street, West-
minster, S.W.—10 a.m. to 7 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Hon. Librarian :—PERCY MAY.

**Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf
and Dumb** (Training College for Teachers), 11, Fitzroy
Square, W.—9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Closed on Saturdays.

Librarian :—GEORGE SIBLEY HAYCOCK (Director).

Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.—Open during Club
hours.

Librarian and Secretary :—HENRY RICHARD TEDDER,
F.S.A.

Auctioneers' Institute of the United Kingdom, 34, Russell Square, W.C.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Secretary :—CHARLES HARRIS.

Bank of England, E.C.

Librarian :—A. W. T. BERKLEY.

Baptist Missionary Society, 19, Furnival Street, Holborn, E.C.—9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Librarian :—A. J. SIMMS.

Baptist Union Library, Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, W.C.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. The Library is closed from Christmas Eve to New Year's Day, inclusive, from Maundy Thursday to the following Tuesday, inclusive, and during the whole of August.

Librarian :—Rev. JOHN HOWARD SHAKESPEARE, M.A. (Secretary).

Bar Library, Royal Courts of Justice (Rooms 718 & 719), Strand, W.C.—10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. Closed during Hilary, Easter, Whitsun and Long Vacations.

Librarian :—ROBERT RICHES.

Battersea Polytechnic, Battersea Park Road, S.W.—9 a.m. to 9.45 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed during the vacations.

Librarian :—Miss MAUD STEPHENSON.

Battersea Public Libraries:—

Central Library, 265, Lavender Hill, S.W.

Branch Library, Lammas Hall, Bridge Road West, Battersea, S.W.

Branch Library, Lurline Gardens, Queen's Road, Battersea, S.W.

Lending Departments, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Thursdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed during the first seven days in July. *Reference Department* (Central Library), 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. (including Bank Holidays and Good Friday), Sundays 3 to 9 p.m. Closed during the first seven days in July. *Reading Rooms,* 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. (including Bank Holidays and Good Friday), Sundays 3 to 9 p.m.

Borough Librarian :—LAWRENCE INKSTER.

Bedford College for Women, York Place, Baker Street, W.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed during the vacations.

Librarian :—Miss JESSIE AGNES PATERSON.

Bermondsey Public Libraries:—

Central Library, Spa Road, Bermondsey, S.E.

Rotherhithe Branch Library, Lower Road, S.E.

St. Olave's Branch Library, Tooley Street, S.E.

Lending Departments, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Wednesdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed at the Central Library for 12 week-days beginning with the last Saturday in June, and at the Branch Libraries for 6 week-days beginning with the second Saturday in June. *Reference Departments*, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., Wednesdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. *Newsrooms and Magazine Rooms*, 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

Borough Librarian:—JOHN FROWDE.

Beth Hamedrash Library, United Synagogue, Mulberry Street, Commercial Road, E.—12 noon to 10 p.m. (including Sundays, Bank Holidays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday). Closed on the Day of Atonement.

Librarian:—Rev. M. HYAMSON, B.A., LL.B.

Bethnal Green Public Library, London Street, E.—*Lending Department*, 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. Closed on Thursdays and during the first fourteen days in August. *Reference Department*, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and 6 to 10 p.m.

Librarian:—G. F. HILCKEN.

Birkbeck College, Breems Buildings, E.C. — Open throughout the day to Students during term-time.

Librarian:—W. A. ELLIOTT, B.A.

Bishopsgate Institute Library, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.—*Lending Department*, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. *Reference Department*, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. *Magazine Room*, 10 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

Librarian:—CHARLES W. F. GOSS.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 8, Whitehall Place, S.W.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Librarian:—A. G. L. ROGERS.

Board of Education, Charles Street, Whitehall, S.W.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Librarian:—ARTHUR E. TWENTYMAN.

Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

Librarian:—R. J. LISTER, I.S.O.

Borough Road Training College, Isleworth.—Open at fixed hours to Students during term-time.

British Astronomical Association, Sion College, Victoria Embankment, E.C.—Books are lent out on the last Wednesday of each month after the meeting of the Association, and on other Wednesdays, by arrangement with the Librarian, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Hon. Librarian:—GEORGE BRUFORD.

British Committee of the International Federation for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice, 17, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed on Saturdays.

Assistant Secretary :—Mrs. SHEARING.

British Esperanto Association (Incorporated), 133-136, High Holborn, W.C.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Secretary :—HARALD CLEGG, F.B.E.A.

British and Foreign Bible Society, 146, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Librarian :—Rev. R. KILGOUR, M.A., D.D.

British Homœopathic Association (Incorporated), Chalmers House, 43, Russell Square, W.C.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Arrangements will probably be made in the near future for opening the Library in the evening.

Librarian :—H. J. T. WOOD.

British Horological Institute, Northampton Square, E.C.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Closed on Saturdays.

Secretary :—JAMES SAVIDGE.

British Institute of Social Service, 11, Southampton Row, W.C.—9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed for a few days at the time of Public Holidays.

Librarian :—Miss V. A. NINA SAWYER.

British Library of Political Science, London School of Economics and Political Science, Clare Market, W.C.—10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., during term-time; 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., during vacations. Closed from Christmas Day to New Year's Day, inclusive, from Good Friday to the following Wednesday, inclusive, from the Saturday before Whitsuntide to the following Friday, inclusive, and on the first fourteen days of August.

Librarian :—HENRY BOND (pro tem.).

British Medical Association, 429, Strand, W.C.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Librarian :—SPENCER HONEYMAN.

British Museum, Bloomsbury, W.C.

The Reading Room is open from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. throughout the year. Artificial light not being used in the Library, books cannot be supplied for the Reading Room service

after 3.30 in January, February, November, and December; 4.30 in March and October; 5.30 in April and September; and 6.30 in May, June, July, and August; but Readers who cannot reach the Reading Room before the hours specified may apply to the Superintendent by letter, to be delivered some hours in advance, for books (not exceeding five in number) to be held ready for their use; such application, when possible, to be accompanied by tickets duly filled up.

The Students' Rooms attached to the Department of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts, and the Department of Manuscripts, are open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. throughout the year.

Closed during the first four weekdays of March and September, and on any Fast or Thanksgiving Day appointed by authority. Open on Bank Holidays.

Director and Principal Librarian:—FREDERIC GEORGE KENYON, M.A., D.Litt., Ph.D.

Keeper of Printed Books:—GEORGE K. FORTESCUE, LL.D.

Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts:—LIONEL D. BARNETT, Litt.D.

Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian:—G. F. WARNER, D.Litt.

British Museum, Natural History Branch, South Kensington, S.W.—Open to holders of Students' tickets from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Bank Holidays.

British Numismatic Society, 43, Bedford Square, W.C.—11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed on Saturdays.

Hon. Librarian:—Lieut.-Col. HENRY W. MORRIESON, R.A.

Camberwell Public Libraries:—

Central Library, Peckham Road, S.E.

Librarian:—WILLIAM GEORGE SNOWSILL.

Dulwich Public Library, Lordship Lane, East Dulwich, S.E.

Librarian:—LEONARD HURDON.

Livesey Library, Old Kent Road, S.E.

Librarian:—CORNELIUS ROBERT SOWDEN PHILP.

Minet Library (jointly with Lambeth), Knatchbull Road, S.E.

Librarian:—CHARLES JOSEPH COURTNEY, F.S.A. (Scott.)

North Camberwell Public Library, 27, Wells Street, S.E.

Librarian:—CHARLES FREDERICK NEWCOMBE.

Nunhead Public Library, Gordon Road, Peckham, S.E.

Librarian:—WILLIAM JAMES VELLENOWETH.

Lending Libraries, 10.30 a.m. to 9 p.m. Closed on

Tuesdays. *Reference Libraries*, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. *Newsrooms*, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays (except during June, July, August and September) 6 to 9 p.m. *Magazine rooms*, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays (except during June, July, August and September) 6 to 9 p.m. The *Newsrooms* and *Magazine Rooms* are open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Bank Holidays.

Canada—Office of the High Commissioner, 17, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed on the King's Birthday (November 9th) and on Dominion Day (July 1st).

Carlton Club, 94, Pall Mall, S.W.—Open during Club hours.

Librarian :—HENRY THOMAS COX.

Carpenters' Hall, London Wall, E.C.—Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., Wednesdays 10 a.m. to 7 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed during August and September.

Librarian :—ALFRED BLACKBOROW.

Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, Chandos Street, W.C.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Librarian :—J. FRANCIS PINK.

Charity Organisation Society, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Closed on the day next following Bank Holidays.

Librarian :—F. W. MORRISON.

Chartered Institute of Patent Agents, Staple Inn Buildings, W.C.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Hon. Librarian :—R. B. RANSFORD.

Chartered Institute of Secretaries, 65, London Wall, E.C.—9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed on the Saturday preceding Bank Holidays.

Charterhouse, Charterhouse Square, E.C.—Hours by appointment.

Librarian :—Rev. HENRY VINCENT LE BAS, M.A.

Chelsea Public Library, Manresa Road, S.W.—*Lending Department*, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Wednesdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. *Reference Department*, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., Wednesdays 10 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 10 p.m., Sundays 3 to 9 p.m. *Reading Rooms*, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., Wednesdays 9 to 11 a.m., and 5 to 10 p.m., Sundays 3 to 9 p.m., Bank Holidays 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Borough Librarian :—J. HENRY QUINN.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., and in the evening of those days on which the Chemical Society meets. Closed for a fortnight in August.

Librarian :—FRANCIS WILLIAM CLIFFORD.

Church Association, 13 & 14, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Wednesdays, and at other times by appointment.

Librarian :—HENRY MILLER (Secretary).

Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Closed on the day following Bank Holidays, with the exception of August Bank Holiday, and on Ascension Day.

Secretary :—SYDNEY W. FLAMANK.

Church Missionary College, Islington, N.—Open throughout the day to Students during term-time.

Librarian :—Rev. FREDERICK SAMUEL SMITH.

Church Missionary Society, Salisbury Square, E.C.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Librarian :—JOHN ALT PORTER.

City and Guilds College, Exhibition Road, South Kensington, S.W.—9.45 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., during term-time.

Librarian :—ELLIS HUGHESDON, B.A.

City of London College, White Street, Moorfields, E.C.—10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Librarian :—FRANK BARNARD.

City of London School, Victoria Embankment, E.C.—The Library is open during school hours only.

Librarians :—PERCY COOPER SANDS, B.A. (Assistant Master) and ALBERT JAMES AUSTIN (Secretary).

College Hall, Byng Place, Gordon Square, W.C.—Open throughout the day to Members.

Librarian :—Miss H. CUTHBERT.

College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Librarian :—CHARLES HAROLD ATHILL, F.S.A. (Richmond Herald).

College of Preceptors, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.—*Lending and Reference Libraries*, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. The *Lending Library* is closed during September.

Librarian :—CHARLES REED MARDLING.

Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.

Librarian :—C. ATCHLEY, I.S.O.

Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society, 25, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.—10.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., Saturdays 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Secretary :—LAWRENCE W. CHUBB.

Congregational Library, Memorial Hall, 15, Farringdon Street, E.C.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed on Saturdays, and from Christmas Eve to New Year's Day, inclusive, from Maundy Thursday to the following Tuesday, inclusive, and during August.

Librarian :—Rev. THOMAS GEORGE CRIPPEN.

Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.—Open during Club hours.

Hon. Librarian :—J. G. J. PENDEREL-BRODHURST.

County Hall Library (London County Council), Spring Gardens, S.W.—Hours by appointment.

Clerk of the Council :—G. LAURENCE GOMME.

Cripplegate and West City Free Libraries :—

Main Library, Cripplegate Institute, Golden Lane, E.C.—*Lending Department*, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. *Reference Department*, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. *Newsroom*, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturdays 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. *Magazine Room*, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Queen Street Branch Library, 69, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.—9 a.m. to 7 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

St. Luke's Branch Library, St. Luke's Institute, Radnor Street, E.C.—12 noon to 2.15 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. to 9 p.m., Saturdays 12 noon to 3 p.m.

See infra : St. Bride Institute General Library.

Librarian :—HARRY WOODFIELD CAPPER.

Sub-Librarian :—ALFRED T. WARD.

Dale Library of Christian Sociology, Browning Club, 197, Walworth Road, S.E.—Open daily until 11 p.m.

Warden :—F. HERBERT STEAD, M.A.

Dante Society, 38, Conduit Street, W.—2 to 5 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Hon. Librarian :—LUIGI RICCI, B.A. (Hon. Secretary).

Deptford Public Libraries :—

Temporary Library, 221, New Cross Road, S.E.—*Lending Department*, 10.30 a.m. to 9 p.m. Closed on Wednesdays. *Newsrooms*, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. *Magazine Room*, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Borough Librarian :—F. J. PEPLow.

Dr. Williams's Library, Gordon Square, W.C.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed from Christmas Eve to New Year's Eve, inclusive, from Maundy Thursday to the following Tuesday, inclusive, and during August.

Librarian :—FRANCIS HENRY JONES, B.A.

Dulwich College, S.E.—Hours by special arrangement, preferably during term-time.

Librarian :—PHILIP HOPE, M.A. (Assistant Master).

East India Association, Westminster Chambers, 3, Victoria Street, S.W.—10.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., Saturdays 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed during August and September.

Hon. Secretary :—J. POLLEN, C.I.E., LL.D.

East London College, Mile End Road, E.—9 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 12 noon, during term-time; 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 12 noon, during vacation.

Librarian :—Miss MAY HOWARD FINCH.

East London Zionist Association, 4, Fulbourne Street, Whitechapel, E.—7 to 11 p.m., Sundays 2 to 11 p.m. Open on Bank Holidays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Jewish Festivals.

Hon. Secretary :—A. SHERESHEVSKY (10, Tredegar Square, Bow, E.).

Hon. Librarian :—L. JAFFÉ.

Eastlake Library, National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, W.C.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed on Christmas Eve.

English Church Union Theological Library and Reading Room, 31, Russell Square, W.C.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Closed on the Saturday before Easter and on Ascension Day.

Librarian :—GEORGE W. SAULL.

Entomological Society, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.—9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. Closed during September.

Librarian :—GEORGE BETHELL, F.R.Hist.S.

Faraday House Library (Electrical Standardizing, Testing and Training Institution), Southampton Row, W.C.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed on the Saturday preceding and the day following Bank Holidays.

Librarian :—HOWARD FOULDS, F.C.I.S., A.I.E.E. (Secretary).

Farmers' Club, 2, Whitehall Court, S.W.—8 a.m. to 8 p.m. throughout the year.

Librarian :—HENRY J. D'ARCY.

Finsbury Public Libraries :—

Central Library, Skinner Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.—
Lending Department, 10.30 a.m. to 9 p.m. *Reference Department*, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays 3 to 9 p.m., October to May, inclusive. *Newsroom*, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Pentonville Branch Library, 45, Penton Street, N.—
Lending Department and *Reading Room*, 12 noon to 2.30 p.m. and 5 to 9.30 p.m.

St. Sepulchre Branch Library, 48, St. John Street, E.C.—
Lending Department, 12.30 to 2.30 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m.
Reading Room, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Borough Librarian :—HARRY G. TURNER CANNONS.

Finsbury: Technical College (City and Guilds of London Institute), Leonard Street, City Road, E.C.—Open throughout the day to Students during term-time.

Foreign Office, Downing Street, S.W.

Librarian :—R. W. BRANT.

French Hospital (La Providence), Victoria Park Road, Hackney, N.E.—Hours by appointment.

Secretary :—ROBERT W. DIBDIN.

French Protestant Church of London, 9, Soho Square, W.—Hours by appointment.

Librarian :—Rev. L. DÉGREMONT, B.A., B.D. (Pastor).

Friends' Institute Library, Devonshire House, 12, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.—10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Librarian :—Miss MARIA MARTEN.

Friends' Reference Library, Devonshire House, 12, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., under certain restrictions.

Librarian :—NORMAN PENNEY, F.S.A.

Fulham Public Libraries :—

Central Library, 598, Fulham Road, S.W.

North Branch Library, 292, Lillie Road, S.W.

South Branch Library, 132, Wandsworth Bridge Road, S.W.

Lending Departments, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. *Reference Departments* and *Reading Rooms*, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., including Bank Holidays. The *Reading Rooms* are also open on Sundays from 3 to 9 p.m.

Borough Librarian :—WALTER SMITH CAMPBELL RAE.

Genealogical and Biographical Society, 38, Conduit Street, W.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Wednesdays and Thursdays. Closed during August and September.

Hon. Secretary :—LUIGI RICCI, B.A.

Librarian :—J. BURET.

General Medical Council, 299, Oxford Street, W.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed for about a week beginning with the fourth Tuesday in May and November, when the Council is in session.

Secretary:—HENRY EBENEZER ALLEN, LL.B., B.A.

Geological Society of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed during the first fortnight in September, and for a week at Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide, respectively.

Librarian:—L. B. L. BELINFANTE, M.Sc. (Assistant Secretary).

Geological Survey and Museum of Practical Geology, 28-32, Jermyn Street, S.W.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Librarian:—JOHN ALLEN HOWE, B.Sc.

Goldsmiths' College, New Cross, S.E.—Open throughout the day to Students during term-time (Saturdays till 1 p.m.).

Librarian:—Miss E. BURGESS.

Goldsmiths' Company's Library of Economic Literature, University of London, South Kensington, S.W.—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Closed from Christmas Day to December 31st, inclusive, from Good Friday to the following Thursday, inclusive, and at such other times as the Senate may appoint. The University retains the right of reserving the Goldsmiths' Library on certain days for the exclusive admission of students and persons nominated by the Goldsmiths' Company.

Goldsmiths' Librarian:—REGINALD ARTHUR RYE.

Grand Lodge of Freemasons, Great Queen Street, W.C. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Librarian:—Sir EDWARD LETCHWORTH, F.S.A. (Grand Secretary).

Sub-Librarian:—HENRY SADLER (Grand Tyler).

Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, E.C. Hours by appointment.

Librarian:—Lieut.-Col. RICHARD HOLBECHE.

Gray's Inn, South Square, Gray's Inn, Holborn, W.C.—October 13th to July 31st, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays (out of dining terms) 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. August 1st to 31st, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Closed on Saturdays. September 1st to October 12th, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. The Library is closed from the 25th to the 31st of December, inclusive, from Good Friday until the

following Thursday, inclusive, and on Whit Tuesday and Wednesday.

Librarian:—M. D. SEVERN.

Greenwich Public Libraries:—

Central Library, Woolwich Road, East Greenwich, S.E.

Branch Library, London Street, Greenwich, S.E.

Lending and Reference Departments, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Closed on Wednesdays. *Newsrooms*, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.,

Sundays 3 to 9 p.m.

Borough Librarian:—WILFRED ERNEST BARNES.

Guildhall Library, King Street, E.C.—10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Closed from November 6th to 12th, and on Fast and Thanksgiving Days by proclamation.

Librarian:—BERNARD KETTLE.

Guildhall School of Music, Victoria Embankment, E.C.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Closed on all Holidays, including Lord Mayor's Day, and during the Summer Vacation from July 24th to September 27th.

Librarian:—HERBERT P. LANE.

Guy's Hospital Medical School (Wills Library), St. Thomas' Street, Southwark, S.E.—9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 2 p.m. Closed for three weeks during August.

Librarian:—PETER MILLS.

Hackney College, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W.—Open throughout the day to Students. Closed during the University vacations.

Librarian:—PETER TAYLOR FORSYTH, M.A., D.D. (Principal).

Hackney Public Libraries:—

Central Library, Mare Street, Hackney, N.E.—*Lending Department*, 9.30 a.m. to 10 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays.

Reference Department, 9.30 a.m. to 10 p.m. *Newsrooms and Magazine Rooms*, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Borough Librarian:—THOMAS ALDRED.

Hammersmith Public Libraries:—

Carnegie (Central) Library, Brook Green Road, Hammersmith, W.—*Lending Department*, 10.30 a.m. to 9 p.m. Closed on Wednesdays, and during one week commencing June 1st. *Reference Department*, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. *Reading Rooms*, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

College Park Branch Library, Letchford Gardens, College Park, N.W.—*Lending Department*, 6 to 9 p.m.

Reading Room, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., Wednesdays 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and 6 to 10 p.m.

Passmore Edwards Library, Uxbridge Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.—*Lending Department*, 10.30 a.m. to 9 p.m. Closed on Wednesdays, and during one week commencing June 15th. *Reference Department*, 9.30 a.m. to 10 p.m. *Reading Rooms*, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays 3 to 9 p.m.

Ravenscourt Park Branch Library, W.—*Lending Department*, 10.30 a.m. to 9 p.m. Closed on Wednesdays, and during the first week in July. *Reference Department*, 10.30 a.m. to 10 p.m., Wednesdays 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and 6 to 10 p.m. *Reading Rooms*, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Borough Librarian:—SAMUEL MARTIN.

Hampstead Public Libraries:—

Central Library, Finchley Road, N.W.

Belsize Branch Library, Antrim Street, Hampstead, N.W.

Heath Branch Library, Worsley Road, Hampstead, N.W.

Kilburn Branch Library, Cotleigh Road, Kilburn, N.W.

West End Branch Library, Westbere Road, Mill Lane, N.W.

Lending Departments, 10.30 a.m. to 9 p.m. Closed on Wednesdays. *Reference Departments*, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays 3 to 9 p.m. *Reading Rooms*, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays 3 to 9 p.m. (Heath Library, 8.30 a.m. to 10.30 p.m., Sundays 4 to 10 p.m.). The Central Library is open on Bank Holidays from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Borough Librarian:—WILLIAM E. DOUBLEDAY.

Holborn Public Libraries:—

Central Library, 198, High Holborn, W.C.

Branch Library, 10, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

Lending Departments, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Closed on Wednesdays. *Reference Departments*, 10 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. *Reading Rooms*, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Borough Librarian:—WILLIAM A. TAYLOR.

Horniman Museum Library, Forest Hill, S.E.—April 1st to September 30th, 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.; October 1st to March 31st, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays 3 to 9 p.m. throughout the year.

Librarian:—ANDREW WILLIAM PEPPER.

Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C.—9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

House of Commons, Westminster, S.W.

Librarian:—A. E. A. W. SMITH.

House of Lords, Westminster, S.W.

Librarian:—EDMUND GOSSE, M.A., LL.D.

Howard Association, 43, Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Secretary :—THOMAS HOLMES.

Hungarian Society, 6A, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.—Hours by appointment. Books are generally borrowed by post.

Hon. Secretary :—Baron OTTO VON GROEDEL.

Hunterian Society, London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E.C.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed during a week in August.

Hon. Librarian :—ALFRED JORDAN, M.D.

Imperial Institute Library, South Kensington, S.W.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Officer-in-Charge :—F. HENN.

Imperial Maritime League, 2, Westminster Palace Gardens, Westminster, S.W.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Librarian :—L. GRAHAM H. HORTON-SMITH, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.).

Imperial South African Association, 66, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Secretary :—H. HANDCOCK.

Incorporated Association of Municipal and County Engineers, Westminster Chambers, 11, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Secretary :—THOMAS COLE, A.M.Inst.C.E.

Incorporated Froebel Educational Institute, Talgarth Road, West Kensington, W.—Open during College hours.

Librarian :—Miss FLORENCE V. BARRY.

Incorporated Institute of Hygiene, Devonshire Street, Harley Street, W.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Incorporated National Lending Library for the Blind, 125, Queen's Road, Bayswater, W.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed on Saturdays.

Librarian :—Miss E. W. AUSTIN.

Incorporated Society of Musicians, 19, Berners Street, W.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Secretary :—HUGO CHADFIELD.

India Office Library, Whitehall, S.W.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Librarian :—FREDERICK WILLIAM THOMAS, M.A.

India Office, Record Department, Whitehall, S.W.
—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Registrar :—WILLIAM FOSTER, B.A.

Inner Temple, Temple, E.C. (Entrance at Clock Tower, The Terrace).—October 1st to July 31st, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; August 1st to 20th (including August Bank Holiday), 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.; August 21st to September 20th, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., closed on Saturdays; September 21st to 30th, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Closed at 2 p.m. on Christmas Eve, Maundy Thursday, and the Saturday before Whitsuntide. Closed from December 25th to 31st, inclusive, from Good Friday to the following Thursday, inclusive, and on Whit Tuesday and Wednesday.

Librarian :—JOHN EDWARD LATTON PICKERING.

Institute of Actuaries, Staple Inn Hall, Holborn, W.C.—May 1st to September 30th, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; October 1st to April 30th, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Hon. Librarians :—GEOFFREY MARKS, F.I.A., and WALSINGHAM ANDRAS, F.I.A.

Institute of Bankers, 34, Clement's Lane, E.C.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m. during the winter; 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. during the summer; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. throughout the year. December 1st until the date of the annual examinations, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Closed on the Saturday preceding Bank Holidays.

Secretary :—ERNEST SYKES.

Institute of Brewing (London Section), Brewers' Hall, Addle Street, E.C.—11 a.m. to 6 p.m., except on Saturdays, and also on Monday evenings from 6 to 9 p.m., except from June to September, inclusive.

Officers-in-charge :—L. T. THORNE, Ph.D., F.I.C., F.C.S. (Hon. Secretary), and WILLIAM H. BIRD, A.C.I.S. (Assistant Secretary).

Institute of Builders, 31 and 32, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Secretary :—T. COSTIGAN.

Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, Moorgate Place, E.C.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (during August, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.), Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed on Christmas Eve, and the Saturday before Easter.

Librarian :—THOMAS ARTHUR ONIONS, B.A.

Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and

Ireland, 30, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed during examinations.

Librarian:—RICHARD BERTRAM PILCHER, F.C.I.S.
(Registrar and Secretary).

Institute of Marine Engineers (Incorporated), 58, Romford Road, Stratford, E.—10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Officer-in-charge:—GEORGE RUMSEY.

Institute of Sanitary Engineers, 120–122, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Hon. Librarian:—N. W. HOSKINS (Hon. Secretary).

Institution of Certified Public Accountants, Coventry House, South Place, Finsbury, E.C.—9 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Secretary:—WILLIAM HARDY.

Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.—9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. (except on Saturdays during July, August, and September, 9.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.); and 9.30 a.m. to 10 p.m. on those days during the session on which meetings of the Institution or of other Societies take place in the Institution's premises.

Superintendent of the Library:—LATHAM BRADLEY.

Institution of Electrical Engineers, 92, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Closed from August 16th to September 16th, inclusive.

Librarian:—PERCY FITZPATRICK ROWELL.

Institution of Gas Engineers, 39, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.—9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from October to May, on Friday evenings till 10 p.m.

Secretary:—WALTER T. DUNN, F.C.I.S.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Storey's Gate, St. James's Park, Westminster, S.W.—9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m., and on evenings when meetings are held.

Secretary:—EDGAR WORTHINGTON.

Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, Salisbury House, E.C.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Librarian:—F. O. LEANING, B.A.

Institution of Naval Architects, 5, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Closed on Christmas Eve and the Saturday before Easter.

Librarian:—R. W. DANA, M.A. (Secretary).

Insurance Institute of London, 11, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.—2.30 to 7.30 p.m. Closed on Saturdays, Lord Mayor's Day, and during August.

Librarian :—WILLIAM GIBSON.

Iron and Steel Institute, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Librarian :—GEORGE C. LLOYD (Secretary).

Islamic Society, 19, Adolphus Road, Finsbury Park, N.—Hours by special appointment.

Hon. Secretary :—HAFIZ MAHMUD KHAN SHAIRANI.

Islington Public Libraries :—

Central Library, Holloway Road, N.

North Branch Library, Manor Gardens, Holloway, N.

West Branch Library, Thornhill Square, N.

Lending Departments, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. *Reference Departments*, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. *Reading Rooms*, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Borough Librarian :—JAMES DUFF BROWN.

Japan Society, 20, Hanover Square, W.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Hon. Librarian :—W. HARDING SMITH, R.B.A.

Jews' College, Queen Square House, W.C.—Sundays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., Tuesdays and Thursdays 4 to 5 p.m., Wednesdays 3 to 5 p.m. Closed during vacations and on all Jewish Festivals.

Librarian :—HARTWIG HIRSCHFELD, Ph.D.

Junior Institution of Engineers (Incorporated), 39, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.—9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from October to May, on Friday evenings till 10 p.m.

Secretary :—WALTER T. DUNN, F.C.I.S.

Kensington Public Libraries :—

Central Library, Kensington High Street, W.—*Lending Department*, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Closed on Thursdays. *Reference Department*, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., Thursdays 1.30 to 10 p.m. *Newsroom*, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., Thursdays 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

North Kensington Branch Library, 108, Ladbroke Grove, W.—*Lending Department*, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Closed on Wednesdays. *Reading Room*, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., Wednesdays 1.30 to 10 p.m., Sundays 4 to 9 p.m. *Newsroom*, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., Wednesdays 8 to 9 a.m. and 1.30 to 10 p.m. The *Reading Room* and *Newsroom* are open on Bank Holidays from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Old Brompton Road Branch Library, S.W.—*Lending Department*, 1 to 9 p.m. Closed on Wednesdays. *Newsroom*, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., Wednesdays 1.30 to 10 p.m.

Borough Librarian :—HERBERT JONES.

King's College, Strand, W.C.—10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed during vacations.

Librarian :—FRANCIS WILLIAM WALTON, M.A.

King's College (Women's Department), 13, Kensington Square, W.—10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 3 to 6 p.m. Closed on Saturdays and during vacations.

Librarian :—Miss LUCY KNOWLES.

Lambeth Palace Library, Lambeth, S.E.—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; from May to July, inclusive, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Tuesdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed during Easter and Christmas weeks, and for six weeks from the end of August.

Librarian :—Rev. CLAUDE JENKINS, M.A.

Lambeth Public Libraries :—

Tate Central Library, Brixton Oval, S.W.

Carnegie Library, Herne Hill Road, S.E.

Durning Library, 167, Lower Kennington Lane, S.E.

Minet Library (jointly with Camberwell), Knatchbull Road, Camberwell, S.E.

North Lambeth Branch Library, 74, Lambeth Lower Marsh, S.E.

Tate Free Library, South Lambeth Road, S.W.

Upper Norwood Branch Library (jointly with Croydon), Westow Hill, Norwood, S.E.

West Norwood Branch Library, 14, Knight's Hill Road, West Norwood, S.E.

Lending Departments, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Closed on Wednesdays. *Reference Department* (Tate Central Library), 10.30 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays and Bank Holidays 3 to 9 p.m. *Newsrooms*, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Sundays, at the Central Library and North Lambeth, and from October to June, inclusive, at Kennington, South Lambeth, and West Norwood, 3 to 9 p.m.

Borough Librarian :—FRANK JAMES BURGOYNE.

Law Society, Chancery Lane, W.C.—9 a.m. to 8 p.m. (August 1st to October 12th, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.), Saturdays 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Librarian :—WALTER MONTGOMERY SINCLAIR, B.A.

Lewisham Public Libraries :—

Central Library, High Street, Lewisham, S.E.

Brockley Branch Library, Brockley Road, S.E.

Forest Hill Branch Library, Dartmouth Road, Forest Hill, S.E.

Hither Green Branch Library, Torridon Road, Catford, S.E.

Lower Sydenham Branch Library, Lower Sydenham Road, S.E.

Manor House Branch Library, Old Road, Lee, S.E.

Lending Departments, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Closed on Wednesdays. *Reading Rooms*, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Librarian-in-charge:—HARRY WHITELOCKE.

Lewis's Medical and Scientific Circulating Library, 136, Gower Street, and 24, Gower Place, W.C.—*Lending Department*, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. *Reading Room*, 9.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

Lincoln's Inn, New Hall, Lincoln's Inn, Holborn, W.C.—9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. (during term to 6 p.m.), Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 3 p.m. August 1st to October 12th, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., Tuesdays 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.; December 28th to January 2nd, 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Closed on Saturdays in the Long Vacation, on four days at Easter, two days at Whitsuntide, during the first ten days in September, and from December 24th to 27th, inclusive.

Librarian:—A. F. GRAY ETHERIDGE.

Linnean Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed for a few days at Christmas, and from August 1st to September 1st.

Librarian:—AUGUSTUS WILLIAM KAPPEL.

Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Chelsea Gardens, S.W.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Director:—C. J. MARTIN, D.Sc., M.B., F.R.S.

Librarians:—JOHN CHARLES GRANT LEDINGHAM, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., and W. T. YOUNG.

Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, 71, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Librarian:—A. J. PILDITCH.

London Association of Accountants, Balfour House, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.—9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Secretary:—HENRY A. G. LEWIS.

London Chamber of Commerce, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Librarian:—WILLIAM G. WALDER.

London City Mission, 3, Bridewell Place, E.C.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Librarian :—JOHN JONES.

London County Council Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.—Hours by appointment.

Clerk of the Council :—G. LAURENCE GOMME.

London Day Training College, Southampton Row, W.C.—During term-time, 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Librarian :—Miss E. H. GRASSAM.

London Hospital Medical College, Turner Street, Mile End, E.—9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed on Derby Day and Lord Mayor's Day.

London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E.C.—*Lending and Reference Departments*, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. *Newsrooms*, 9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Librarian :—ROBERT WATSON FRAZER, LL.B., I.C.S. (retired).

London Library, St. James's Square, S.W.—10 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. Closed for three days at Easter and Christmas.

Librarian :—CHARLES THEODORE HAGBERG WRIGHT, LL.D.

London Mathematical Society, 22, Albemarle Street, W.—10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed during August.

Hon. Librarian :—ALFRED EDWARD WESTERN.

London Missionary Society, 16, New Bridge Street, E.C.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Home Secretary :—Rev. A. N. JOHNSON, M.A.

London School of Dental Surgery, Royal Dental Hospital of London, 32, Leicester Square, W.C.—9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Hon. Librarian :—NORMAN G. BENNETT.

London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, 8, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.—9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., during term-time, and for purposes of reference during vacation.

Librarian :—Miss WINIFRED C. CULLIS, D.Sc.

London School of Tropical Medicine, Seamen's Hospital Society, Royal Albert Dock, E.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed on Saturdays.

Librarian :—L. M. JUDSON.

London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, 16, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Secretaries :—Rev. W. T. GIDNEY, M.A., and Rev. F. L. DENMAN, M.A.

London Spiritualist Alliance, 110, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross, W.C.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Closed on Saturdays.

Librarian :—BERNARD DEANE GODFREY.

McIntyre Ethical Library, Union of Ethical Societies, 19, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.—6 to 8 p.m. on Thursdays.

Librarian :—JAMES WILSON.

Maria Grey Training College, Salusbury Road, Brondesbury, N.W.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed on Saturdays and during vacations.

Librarian :—Miss ALICE WOODS (Principal).

Mary Datchelor Girls' School and Training College, The Grove, Camberwell, S.E.—Open throughout the day to Students during term-time.

Medical Society, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.—9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. Closed during September.

Librarian :—GEORGE BETHELL, F.R.Hist.S. (Registrar).

Medico-Psychological Association, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.—9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. Closed during September.

Librarian :—GEORGE BETHELL, F.R.Hist.S.

Merchant Taylors' School, Charterhouse Square, E.C.

Librarian :—CHARLES EDWARD WADE, M.A. (Assistant Master).

Meteorological Office Library, 63, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Director :—WILLIAM NAPIER SHAW, LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.

Middle Temple, Garden Court, Temple, E.C.—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (except from the commencement of the Long Vacation to October 3rd, inclusive, when the hours are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.), Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Closed during the last seven days in August, and the week following Christmas Day, and from Good Friday to the following Tuesday, inclusive. Open as usual on August Bank Holiday.

Librarian :—C. E. A. BEDWELL.

Middlesex Hospital Medical School, 17, Cleveland Street, W.—9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed during August.

Librarian :—G. J. LONG.

Moravian Church of the Unitas Fratrum, 32, Fetter Lane, E.C.—The Library is open by appointment.

National Dental Hospital and College, 187, Great Portland Street, W.—9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Librarian:—H. CANTON.

National Education Association, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Secretary:—A. J. MUNDELLA.

National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.—Open throughout the day to Students, except on Thursday and Saturday afternoons.

Librarian:—S. A. KINNIER WILSON, M.B. (Registrar).

National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.—The Gladstone Library, 10 a.m. to 12 midnight (including Sundays and Public Holidays).

Librarian:—FRANCIS GEORGE HALEY.

National Union of Teachers, Bolton House, 67 & 71, Russell Square, W.C.—9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Librarian:—W. H. JEFFRIES.

New College, Hampstead, N.W.—Open throughout the day to Students during term-time.

North London Beth Hamedrash, 125, Green Lanes, N.—Hours by appointment.

Librarian:—M. HERRMANN.

Northampton Polytechnic Institute, St. John Street, E.C.—Open to Students from 1 to 2 p.m., and from 6 to 10 p.m., and at other times by arrangement. Closed on Saturdays and during the vacations.

Librarian:—H. P. PRIESTLEY GREENWOOD.

Northern Polytechnic Institute, Holloway, N.—Open throughout the day to Students during term-time.

Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.—9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. Closed during September.

Librarian:—GEORGE BETHELL, F.R.Hist.S.

The Oratory, Brompton Road, South Kensington, S.W.—Hours by appointment. *St Gregory's Lending Library*, 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. Closed on Days of Obligation.

Oxford and Cambridge Club, 71, Pall Mall, S.W.—
Open during Club hours.

Librarian:—ARTHUR MYNOTT.

Paddington Free Public Library, 7, Bishop's Road, Bayswater, W.—Wednesdays 3.30 to 8.30 p.m., other weekdays 3.30 to 7 p.m. Closed on the Saturday before Easter.

Secretary and Librarian:—Miss IDONIA STACE.

Paddington, Queen's Park Public Library, 666, Harrow Road, W.—*Lending Department*, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Wednesdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. *Reference Department and Reading Rooms*, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays 3 to 9 p.m., Bank Holidays 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Librarian:—W. LEONARD EMERY.

Palestine Exploration Fund, 38, Conduit Street, W.—11 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Librarian:—GEORGE ARMSTRONG (Acting Secretary).

Passmore Edwards Settlement, Tavistock Place, W.C.—Books can be borrowed on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings. Closed during the first three weeks in August, and for a week at Christmas.

Pastors' College, Temple Street, Newington, S.E.—9.30 a.m. to 2 p.m. during term-time.

Principal:—Rev. ARCHIBALD MCCAIG, B.A., LL.D.

Patent Office Library, 25, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.—10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Closed at 4 p.m. on the King's Birthday, and on Christmas, Easter and Whitsun Eves.

Librarian:—EDWARD WYNDHAM HULME, B.A.

Peace Society, 47, New Broad Street, E.C.—Hours by appointment.

Librarian:—W. EVANS DARBY, B.D., LL.D. (Secretary).

Peel Preparative Meeting of Friends, Peel Court, 65, St. John Street, West Smithfield, E.C.—Books can be borrowed on Sundays after the meetings for worship, and at other times by appointment with the Librarian.

Librarian:—J. THEODORE HARRIS.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.—October to June, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., July to September, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. On Meeting nights the Librarian is in attendance until 8 o'clock, and on Thursday evenings from October to May, until 9 o'clock. Closed at 2 p.m. on Christmas Eve and Maundy Thursday, and during the first fortnight in September.

Librarian:—JOHN WILLIAM KNAPMAN.

Philharmonic Society, 19, Berners Street, W.—Hours by appointment.

Hon. Secretary :—FRANCESCO BERGER (6, York Street, Portman Square, W.).

Polytechnic Library, 309, Regent Street, S.W.—7.15 p.m. to 10 p.m. Closed on Saturdays.

Librarian :—EDWARD JOHN KING.

Poplar Public Libraries :—

Bromley Public Library, 232, Brunswick Road, E.

Cubitt Town Public Library, Strattondale Street, E.

Passmore Edwards Library, Roman Road, Bow, E.

Poplar Public Library, 126, Poplar High Street, E.

Lending Departments, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Closed on Wednesdays. *Reference Departments, Magazine Rooms and Newsrooms*, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Borough Librarian :—HARRY ROWLATT.

Presbyterian Church of England (Foreign Missions Committee), 7, East India Avenue, E.C.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Librarian :—Miss DALE.

Probate Court Library, Royal Courts of Justice (Rooms 537 and 538), Strand, W.C.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Closed during Hilary, Easter, Whitsun and Long Vacations.

Acting Librarian :—W. F. BIRD.

Reform Club, 104, Pall Mall, S.W.—Open to Members of the Club during Club hours, and to visitors between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on personal introduction.

Librarian :—W. R. B. PRIDEAUX, B.A.

Regent's Park College, N.W.—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. during the session. During vacation access can be obtained on application to the Principal.

Librarian :—MALCOLM M. THOMSON.

Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.—2 to 6 p.m. Closed on Saturdays and during the vacations.

Librarian :—WILLIAM FREDERICK YEAMES, R.A.

Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, W.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m. during term-time.

Librarians { *General Library* :—H. A. CHAPMAN.
 { *Angelina Goetz Library* :—W. E. RENAUT.

Royal Agricultural Society of England, 16, Bedford Square, W.C.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Secretary :—THOMAS MCROW.

Royal Anthropological Institute, 50, Great Russell Street, W.C.—11 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed on the Saturday before Easter, and for a month or six weeks in August and September.

Librarian:—H. S. KINGSFORD, M.A. (Assistant Secretary).

Royal Army Medical College, Millbank, S.W.—9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Assistant Librarian:—DAVID HALKETT.

Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich. — Open throughout the day to Members.

Secretary:—Col. A. J. HUGHES.

Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.—11 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Closed during August.

Librarian:—Miss C. HUGHES (Secretary).

Royal Astronomical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Librarian:—WILLIAM HENRY WESLEY (Assistant Secretary).

Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, Surrey.—Hours by appointment.

Director:—Lt.-Col. DAVID PRAIN, C.I.E., M.A., M.B., LL.D., F.R.S.

Keeper of Herbarium and Library:—OTTO STAPP, Ph.D., F.R.S.

Royal College of Music, Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W.—Hours by appointment.

Registrar:—FRANK POWNALL, M.A.

Royal College of Physicians, 12, Pall Mall East, S.W.—12 noon to 6 p.m. Closed during September.

Harveian Librarian:—JOSEPH FRANK PAYNE, M.D.

Royal College of Surgeons, 39-43, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.—11 a.m. to 7 p.m. (during August, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.), Saturdays 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed during September.

Librarian:—VICTOR GUSTAVE PLARR, M.A.

Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, 10, Red Lion Square, W.C.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed during August.

Librarian:—FRED. BULLOCK (Secretary).

Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue,

W.C.—10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Closed on the Saturday before Easter, and during the first and second weeks in September.

Librarian :—P. EVANS LEWIN.

Royal Engineers Corps Library, Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.—10.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m. Closed on the King's Birthday (November 9th).

Secretary :—Major H. W. HARRISON, R.E.

Librarian :—S. G. THORNTON.

Royal Geographical Society, 1, Savile Row, Burlington Gardens, W.—10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed for three weeks in August.

Librarian :—EDWARD HEAWOOD, M.A.

Royal Historical Society, 6 & 7, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.—2 to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Closed between August 15th and September 15th, during Christmas week and Easter week, on Whit Tuesday, and the last Friday in June.

Librarian :—Miss MINNIE BERYL CURRAN.

Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green, Surrey.—Open throughout the day to Students during term-time.

Librarian :—Miss NORAH BENNETT.

Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Librarian :—H. R. HUTCHINSON.

Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, W.—10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (during July and September, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.). Closed on the Saturday before Easter and Whitsuntide, and during August.

Librarian :—RUDOLF DIRCKS.

Royal Institute of Public Health, Russell Square, W.C.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Hon. Secretary :—JAMES CANTLIE, M.A., M.B.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, 21, Albemarle Street, W.—*Library*, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. *Newsroom*, 9 a.m. to 11 p.m. (including Bank Holidays).

Keeper of the Library :—HENRY YOUNG (Assistant Secretary).

Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, City Road, E.C.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed on the Saturday before Easter.

Librarian :—GEORGE COATS.

Royal Meteorological Society, 70, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed at 2 p.m. on Maundy Thursday.

Royal Microscopical Society, 20, Hanover Square, W.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed on Saturdays.

Hon. Librarian :—PERCY EDWARD RADLEY.

Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.—During term-time, 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. and 2 to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

Hon. Librarian :—C. S. JACKSON.

Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E.

Librarian :—GEORGE WHITCROFT, R.N.

Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood, S.E.—Open to Students throughout the day.

Librarians :—ALEX. PEARSON and Miss LILY BELL.

Royal Numismatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, W.—11 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Closed from July 31st to September 1st.

Hon. Librarian :—OLIVER CODRINGTON, M.D.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich, S.E.

Librarian :—HENRY OUTHWAITE.

Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, 35, Russell Square, W.C.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Librarian :—J. MCINTOSH, F.R.P.S. (Secretary).

Royal Sanitary Institute, 90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.—Mondays 9.30 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m., other days 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Librarian :—E. WHITE WALLIS (Secretary).

Royal Societies Club, St. James's Street, S.W.—Open during Club hours.

Librarian :—HUGH HARTING.

Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.—11 a.m. to 6 p.m. (during August and September, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.), Saturdays 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed from Good Friday to the end of Easter week, and during a week at Whitsuntide and a week at Christmas.

Librarian :—ROBERT HARRISON (Assistant Secretary)

Royal Society of Arts, 18, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.—Open throughout the day to Members.

Royal Society of Medicine, 20, Hanover Square, W.—11 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. Closed during August.

Chief Librarian:—J. Y. W. MACALISTER, F.S.A. (Secretary).

Librarians:—ARCHIBALD L. CLARKE, and C. R. HEWITT.

Royal Statistical Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (October 11th until the end of June, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.), Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Closed at 4 p.m. on the dates of ordinary meetings.

Librarian:—JOHN A. P. MACKENZIE.

Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, S.W.—10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Librarian:—Major CHARLES HERBERT WYLLY.

Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town, N.W.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School, West Smithfield, E.C.—9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. Closed during August.

Librarian:—ALFRED HENRY COUGHTREY.

St. Bride Foundation Technical Reference Library, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.—10 a.m. to 8 p.m. (during July and August, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.), Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Acting Librarian:—ROBERT ALEXANDER PEDDIE.

St. Bride Institute General Library, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.—10.30 a.m. to 7 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Closed during the week beginning with the third Monday in August.

Librarian:—FREDERICK WILLIAM THEODOR LANGE.

St. George's Hospital Medical School, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.—9 a.m. to 5.15 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Librarian:—ALFRED LOWE.

St. John's College, Battersea, S.W.—Open throughout the day to Members of the College during term-time.

St. John's Hall, Highbury, N.—9.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. during term-time.

Librarian:—Rev. C. H. GILL, M.A.

St. Joseph's Subscription Library, 48, South Street,

Mayfair, W.—10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 5 p.m. Closed on Days of Obligation.

St. Mark's College, Chelsea, S.W.—Open in the afternoon and evening to Members of the College during term-time.

St. Mary's College, 122, Harrow Road, Paddington, W.—Open throughout the day to Members of the College.

Librarian :—Miss G. HOME.

St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, Paddington, W.—9.45 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9.45 a.m. to 1 p.m., during the sessions; 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., during the vacations. Closed during August, and on certain occasions found necessary by the Dean.

Librarian :—FRANK NANFAN.

St. Pancras Public Libraries :—Branch Library, Chester Road, Highgate, N.—*Lending Department*, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Wednesdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. *Reading Room*, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Borough Librarian :—HENRY BOND.

St. Paul's Cathedral Library, E.C.—11 a.m. to 3.30 p.m., for visiting only.

Librarian :—REV. WALTER PHILIP BESLEY, M.A.

St. Paul's School, West Kensington, W.—Open on School days from 1.30 to 3 p.m., except on Wednesdays in the Summer Term.

Hon. Librarian :—REV. ROBERT BARLOW GARDINER, M.A., F.S.A. (Sur-master).

St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School, Albert Embankment, S.E.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed during August.

Librarian :—GEORGE RENDLE, M.R.C.S.

Salvation Army, 101, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.—Library of the International Headquarters. Hours by special arrangement.

Officer-in-charge :—Colonel THEODORE H. KITCHING.

Science Museum, South Kensington, S.W.—The Library is open on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.; and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. during January, February, November and December, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. during March and October, and from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. during the rest of the year. Open as usual on Bank Holidays.

Librarian :—L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Shoreditch Public Libraries :—

Central Library, Pitfield Street, Hoxton, N.

Haggerston Branch Library, 236, Kingsland Road, N.E.
Lending Departments, 9.30 a.m. to 9 p.m. *Reference
 Departments and Reading Rooms*, 9.30 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Borough Librarian :—WILLIAM CHARLES PLANT.

Sion College, Victoria Embankment, E.C.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Closed from Christmas Day to New Year's Day, inclusive, on the Epiphany and Ash Wednesday, from Good Friday to the following Wednesday, inclusive, on Ascension Day and Whit Tuesday, and for four weeks beginning with the first Monday in August.

Hon. Librarian :—REV. C. O. BECKER.

Sub-Librarian :—CHARLES H. LIMBRICK.

Sir John Cass Technical Institute, Jewry Street, Aldgate, E.C.—6.30 p.m. to 10 p.m. Closed on Saturdays.

Librarian :—JOHN HARRISON.

Sir John Soane's Museum, 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.—Hours by special arrangement with the Curator.

Curator :—WALTER LEWIS SPIERS.

Society for Psychical Research, 20, Hanover Square, W.—11 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 11 a.m. to 1.30 p.m..

Secretary :—MISS I. NEWTON.

Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, 22, Albemarle Street, W.—11 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Closed from July 20th to August 31st.

Librarian :—JOHN FF. BAKER-PENOYRE, M.A.
 (Secretary).

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 15, Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed on Ash Wednesday, the Saturday before Easter, and Ascension Day.

Acting Librarian :—ARTHUR W. NOTT.

Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (during August, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.), Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., Ash Wednesday and Ascension Day 2 to 6 p.m. Closed from Good Friday to the end of Easter week, on Whit Tuesday, from Christmas Eve to New Year's Eve, inclusive, and during September.

Society of Apothecaries of London, Water Lane, Blackfriars, E.C.—Open throughout the day to Members.

Librarian :—T. E. BURTON BROWN, C.I.E., M.D.

Society of Architects, Staple Inn Buildings, Holborn, W.C.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays and Public Holidays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. The *Lending Department* is closed during the first fortnight in July.

Hon. Librarian :—C. H. MEAD.

Society of Biblical Archæology, 37, Great Russell Street, W.C. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Librarian :—W. L. NASH, F.S.A. (Secretary).

Society of Engineers (Incorporated), 17, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Librarian :—A. S. E. ACKERMANN, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. (Secretary).

Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, 50, Gresham Street, Bank, E.C.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed during August.

Librarian :—WILLIAM STRACHAN (Assistant Secretary).

Society of Jesus. Libraries at 114, Mount Street, W., and 31, Farm Street, Berkeley Square, W.—Visitors should call between 10 a.m. and dusk.

Society of Public Notaries of London, 96, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Hon. Secretary :—ALAN CHARLES COMERFORD.

(1, Tokenhouse Buildings, King's Arms Yard, E.C.).

South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.—9 a.m. to 11 p.m. (The Librarian is in attendance daily from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and in the evening from 8.15 to 9.30, except on Saturdays.)

Librarian :—CECIL H. HOOPER, M.R.A.C., F.S.I.

Southwark Public Libraries :—

Central Library, 155–157, Walworth Road, S.E.

Carnegie Library, 32, Old Kent Road, S.E.

District Library, 179, Blackfriars Road, S.E.

District Library, 56, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.

Passmore Edwards Library, 7–12, Borough Road, S.E.

Lending Departments, 10.30 a.m. to 9 p.m. Closed on Wednesdays. *Reference Departments*, 10.30 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays 6 to 9 p.m. *Newsrooms*, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays 6 to 9 p.m. At the Central Library the *Reference Department* and the *Newsroom* are open as usual

on Bank Holidays ; at the District Libraries, the *Newsroom* only.

Borough Librarian :—RICHARD W. MOULD, F.S.A.Scot.

Stepney Public Libraries :—

Borough Reference Library, and Mile End Lending Library and News Room, Bancroft Road, E.

Limehouse Lending Library, 638, Commercial Road East, E.

St. George-in-the-East Lending Library, 236, Cable Street, E.

Whitechapel Lending Library, 77, Whitechapel High Street, E.

Lending Departments, 12 noon to 9 p.m. *Reference Departments and Reading Rooms*, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. The Whitechapel *Reference Department* is open on Sundays and Bank Holidays from 3 to 10 p.m. ; and the *Reading Rooms* are open daily at 8 a.m., on Sundays from 11.30 a.m. to 10 p.m., and on Bank Holidays from 3 to 10 p.m.

Borough Librarian :—ALBERT CAWTHORNE.

Stockwell Training College, Stockwell Road, S.W.—Open throughout the day to Members of the College during term-time.

Stoke Newington Public Library, 158, Church Street, Stoke Newington, N.—*Lending Department*, 11 a.m. to 9 p.m., Wednesdays 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. *Reference Department*, 9.30 a.m. to 10 p.m. *Newsroom and Magazine Room*, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. (including Bank Holidays).

Librarian and Clerk :—GEORGE PREECE.

Student Christian Movement of Great Britain and Ireland, 93 & 94, Chancery Lane, W.C.—10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Closed on Saturdays.

Librarian :—Miss MACFEE.

Surveyors' Institution, 12, Great George Street, S.W.—10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed for six days at Christmas, and on the Saturday before Easter.

Librarian :—DANBY R. WHEATLEY.

Swedenborg Society, 1, Bloomsbury Street, W.C.—9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. Closed on the Saturday before Easter.

Librarian :—JAMES SPEIRS (Secretary).

Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland, 74, Gower Street, W.C.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Hon. Librarian :—FRANCIS STORR, B.A.

Toynbee Hall, 28, Commercial Street, E.—7.30 to 8 p.m. during term-time. Closed on Saturdays.

Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.—Open during Club hours.

Librarian :—Major F. J. CARANDINI (Secretary).

Trinity College of Music, Mandeville Place, W.—During term-time, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., for reference purposes; Tuesdays 6 to 7 p.m. for borrowing purposes.

Hon. Librarian :—JOHN WARRINER, Mus.D., (Dublin).

United Law Clerks' Society, 2, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Secretary :—WILLIAM MAY.

University College, Gower Street, W.C.—9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. The Art Libraries and the Law Section are also available to Students on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 6 to 9.30 p.m. during term-time.

Librarian :—R. W. CHAMBERS, M.A.

University College Hospital Medical School, University Street, Gower Street, W.C.—During term-time, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. During vacation, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Librarian :—LEONARD RHYS THOMAS (Secretary).

University College School, Frognal, Hampstead.—12.40 to 1.40 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays during term-time only.

Librarian :—SAMUEL WALKER (Assistant Master).

University of London, South Kensington, S.W.—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Closed from Christmas Day to December 31st,

inclusive, from Good Friday to the following Thursday, inclusive, and at such other times as the Senate may appoint.

Goldsmiths' Librarian:—REGINALD ARTHUR RYE.

Victoria and Albert (Art) Museum, South Kensington, S.W.—The Library is open on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.; and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. during January, February, November and December, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. during March and October, and from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. during the rest of the year. Open as usual on Bank Holidays.

Keeper of the Library:—GEORGE HENRY PALMER, B.A.

Victoria League, 2, Millbank House, Wood Street, Westminster, S.W.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Librarian:—Miss ISABEL A. E. BERROW (Secretary).

Viking Club (Society for Northern Research), 29, Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea, S.W.—Hours by appointment.

Hon. Librarian:—ALFRED W. JOHNSTON, F.S.A. (Scot.).

Wandsworth Public Libraries:—

Clapham Public Library, 1, North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.

Librarian:—JOSEPH REED WELCH.

Newnes Public Library, Disraeli Road, Putney, S.W.

Librarian-in-charge:—WILLIAM THOMAS BRADLEY.

Tate Library, 63, Streatham High Road, S.W.

Balham Branch Library, Ramsden Road, Balham, S.W.

Tooting Library, 75, Mitcham Road, Tooting, S.W.

Librarian (Streatham, Balham and Tooting):—
THOMAS EVERATT.

Wandsworth Public Library, 38, West Hill, S.W.

Allfarthing Lane Branch Library, S.W.

Earlsfield Branch Library, 378, Garratt Lane, Earlsfield, S.W.

Librarian:—CECIL T. DAVIS.

Lending Departments, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. (except at Streatham, Balham, and Tooting on Wednesdays; and at Clapham, Putney, and Wandsworth on Thursdays). Closed during the first fourteen days in July. *Reference Departments*, 10 a.m. (except at Putney, 9 a.m.) to 9.30 p.m.

Closed during the first three weekdays in July. *Reading Rooms*, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. (except at Putney, 9.30 p.m.). Sundays at Clapham, October to May, and at Streatham, October to June, inclusive, 3 to 9 p.m. Closed during the first three weekdays in July.

War Office, Whitehall, S.W.

Librarians { *Gen. Staff*:—F. J. HUDLESTON.
Parliamentary & Reference:—A. D. L. CARY.

Wellcome Library, Snow Hill Buildings, E.C.

Librarian:—C. J. S. THOMPSON.

Wesleyan College, Richmond, Surrey.—Open throughout the day to Students during term-time.

Hon. Librarian:—ALFRED SHENINGTON GEDEN.

Wesleyan Conference Office Library, Methodist Publishing Office, 25-35, City Road, E.C.—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (June, July, and August, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.), Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, Centenary Hall, 17, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.—10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. Books are generally borrowed by post.

Librarian:—F. DEAVILLE WALKER.

West London Medico-Chirurgical Society, West London Hospital, Hammersmith, W.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Closed from Maundy Thursday to the following Tuesday, inclusive, and on the Saturday preceding and the day following Bank Holidays.

Hon. Librarian:—HERBERT W. CHAMBERS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Western Hebrew Library, New West End Synagogue, St. Petersburg Place, Bayswater, W.—Open daily (Sundays, Bank Holidays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, included), except during service hours. Closed on Saturdays, and all Jewish Festivals.

Librarian:—HUMPHREY J. PHILLIPS.

Westfield College, Hampstead, N.W.—Open throughout the day to Students during term-time.

Librarian:—Miss CONSTANCE PARKER.

Westminster Catholic Cathedral, S.W.—The Library is open from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Closed to Students on the greater Holy Days.

Librarian :—Rev. HERBERT F. HALL.

Archivist :—Rev. ARTHUR JACKMAN, D.D.

Westminster Chapter Library, Westminster Abbey, S.W.—Hours by special arrangement.

Librarian :—Rev. LEIGH HUNTER NIXON.

Keeper of the Muniments :—EDWARD JOHN LONG SCOTT, M.A., Litt.D.

Westminster Hospital Medical School, Caxton Street, S.W.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Closed for a few days at Christmas.

Librarian :—WILLIAM FRYER (Secretary).

Westminster Public Libraries:—

St. George's Library, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.

St. Margaret and St. John's Library, Great Smith Street, S.W.

St. Martin's Library, 115, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

South Audley Street Library, W.

Lending Departments, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Wednesdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. *Reference Departments*, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. *Reading Rooms*, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Sundays, at the Buckingham Palace Road and St. Martin's Lane Libraries, October to March, inclusive, 6 to 9.30 p.m.

City Librarian :—FRANK PACY.

Westminster School (St. Peter's College), Little Dean's Yard, S.W.—9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., during the summer term; 9.30 a.m. to 6.15 p.m., during the winter term. Closed on Saturday afternoons and during School holidays (except to holders of keys).

Hon. Librarian :—Rev. GEORGE HERBERT NALL, M.A. (Assistant Master).

Windham Club, St. James' Square, S.W.—Open during Club hours.

Librarian :—Lieut.-Col. C. HOPE WILLIS (Secretary.)

Women's Institute, 92, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Librarian :—Miss MARIE HODGE.

Woolwich Polytechnic, Woolwich.—9.15 a.m. to 12.45 p.m., 2 to 5 p.m., and 6 to 9 p.m., Saturdays 9.15 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Closed during the vacations.

Woolwich Public Libraries :—

Central Library, William Street, Woolwich.

Eltham Branch Library, High Street, Eltham.

Plumstead Branch Library, High Street, Plumstead.

Lending Departments, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., Wednesdays
9 a.m. to 1 p.m. *Reference Departments*, 10 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

Magazine and Reading Rooms, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Borough Librarian :—ERNEST A. BAKER, M.A., D.Lit.

Zoological Society, 3, Hanover Square, W.—10 a.m.
to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Closed on New
Year's Day, and the Saturday before Easter, and during
September.

Librarian :—FREDERICK HERSCHEL WATERHOUSE,
A.L.S.



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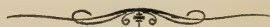
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